Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 49 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
28th February	Karmala ..	8983
6th March ..	Nayanza† ..	6093
13th ,, ..	Khyber ..	8946
19th ,, ..	Remuera ..	11510 extra
20th ,, ..	Devanha ..	8902
27th ,, ..	Morea* ..	0890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	884.

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
26th February	Karoa ..	East South Africa, Noon
1st March ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath Ports
4th ,, ..	Chakla ..	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Nagano Maru	M Tommits	38 9	15th Feb	26th Feb
Kimi aru	..	3 93	26th Feb	3rd Mar.
*Yetorofu Maru	Y Arakila	4 41	28th Feb	2nd Mar.
Tenshin aru	Hideshima	402	28th Feb	2th Mar
Kotsu Maru	..	3185	29th Feb.	5th Mar.

* Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departu	Destination
Siam Maru	Imai zumi	28th ,,	10th Mar	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S Arai	28th ,,	10th Mar	,,
Shi go Maru	..	22th Mar	2 rd ,,	,,

For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic address "Jalanath".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $ 21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $ 15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yleilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. W. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,0
RESERVE FUND	64,00,0

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

Manager.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules and obtainable on application at any of the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances fro Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grant on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14. Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kofa Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	19,55,750 0 0
Reserve Funds	18,25,598 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Wazirabad City
Gujrat	Lyallpur	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 20%,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Binguomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honblulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.

Head Office: 309 Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

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No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0	0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0 ,,
Tameshanta Hats .. at Rs. 10 &	,,	12	8	0 ,,

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.
MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Marine Agency of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of this Company.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
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The Permanent Exhibition
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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
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We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows

(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.

(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.

(3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.

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GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
Benares City.

JAMROOD.

THE SPECIFIC AGAINST INFLUENZA AND MALARIA
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Special Discount to Trade,
Foster & Sons,
Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,
Byculla, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West BOMBAY.

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IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTISTS.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be addduced?

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Send for the complete list NOW
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A. Swan—Benfold.
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Telegrams :—"EASLEKTRIK", Bombay.
Also at
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Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

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For Grey or Faded Hair Delicated Perfumed Promotes the Growth of Hair
It is highly recommended by the medine authorities Fac strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the hair, makes [illegible] and stops the head itch and refreshes the skin. It is a ideal Hair Oil for young and adult.
Forbes & Co.,
Balaram Street, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
HAVELION STORES,
Opp, Grant Road, Station,
and
Manu Brothers,
Ganhava Street, Fort.
Requires agents for Upcountry.

Treacher & Co.,
Chemist and Druggist,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch :—CUMBALLA HILL.
Specialities
Treachers Special Liquer Brandy Rs. 6-0-0 Bottle.
Sandeman's Special Port Rs. 5-0-0 Bottle.
Peter Walker Beer (English) Bottles 0 13 0 each Pints 0 9 0 ,,
Supari Tooth Paste 0 14 0 Bot.
Telephone : 2182. *Telegraphic address* : "TREACHER."

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is the
BEST SCOTCH WHISKY.
ASK FOR IT.

FRESH LOT OF
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
BISCUITS!
AND
Morton's Provisions
HAVE ARRIVED.
Please apply—
For Special Quotations —
Bilimoria & Co.
Wholesale Chemists, Druggists, Provision & General Merchants,
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Nobody's Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher.
have already been the means of saving many a life.
SOLE AGENTS :
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
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HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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JUTE, LOG, RAT, HOUSE & MARLINE.
TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES
WIRE ROPES
[illegible] Churchgate Street, Fort.
— CLUBWALLA & Co.—

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Price List Free.
Amirchand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
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Prompt work at cheap rates
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Calendars are not sent by V. P. P. As a safe guard more than 4 Calendars are sent by Registered Post, free of Registration and Postal charges.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
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RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all sizes. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

The Latest Boon
IN INDIA!
The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by
The Allahabad Glass Works,
987 Hornby Road, BOMBAY
Telegram : "GLASSO.

Save the Children

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WELFARE work is preventing sickness and death by proper care and feeding.

HELP those who cannot help themselves by attending the great

Children's Welfare Exhibition

at the Prince of Wales' Museum
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on MARCH 8th-13th,
in BOMBAY

where Health Exhibits, Cinemas and Lantern Slides will be shewn.

Lectures and Exhibits on

Maternity:
Diseases of Children:
Health Conditions:
Infant Feeding:
Fevers and Mosquitoes:
Flies and Fly-borne Diseases and their Effects upon Children.

Beautiful Tableaux (English and Indian Scenes)
Arranged by Mrs. Curtis.

Country Dances,
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Monster Fancy Fair,
Arranged by Mrs. Marten & Mrs. Street.

Exhibit Children's Work,
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Dancing Hall,
Cocoanut Shies, Fortune Tellers,
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Magic Well, and all sorts of Competitions.

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THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable. Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 8659

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SHARES valued Rs. 10 each of Ariana Manickganj Motor Service Coy., Ltd. is upon for Public Subscription up to 29th of Feb. Apply with Remittance to V. K. P., LTD. 303, Hornby Road, Bombay or Marina Mansion, Chowpati. 8966

A PROPOSED NEW WOOLLEN MILLS, AT CAWNPORE. Innumerous applications for shares have been and are being received daily. Interested Gentlemen and Ladies are requested to make haste (to register name and number of shares of Rs. 100 each) to avoid disappointment before 20-3-20. Scheme, Prospectus and other particulars are under compilation and will shortly be out. Agents' applications wishing to sell shares are thankfully declined. Apply to Box No. 1 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8913

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WANTED—Experienced English knowing CLERKS. Apply to Messrs. KHANDVALA & CO., Solicitors, 91, 99, Meadows Street. 8972

WANTED—One BILL CLERK, CASHIER and one TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Apply stating experience to Box No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTED—An expert SALESMAN for Piece-goods, Hardwar eand Textile line and a good English CORRESPONDING CLERK. Apply Box No. 124, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8914

WANTED—GRADUATES (with Persian) and undergraduates, S. T. C.'s and S. T. C. D.'s preferred. Apply stating fully terms and qualifications to SECRETARY, Board of Volunteers, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 8429

WANTED—Two CLERKS, knowing office work and correspondance of a cotton exporting firm. Apply sharp to Box No. 104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8843

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS for our Ideal De Luxe High Class Turkish Cigarettes. Pay and Commission according work guaranteed. Apply personally between 2 and 3 p.m. to sole Agents:—NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 8926

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing Correspondence in English properly. Apply to JOOMABHOY SHARIF & SONS, 40, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9. 8973

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of Office routine, any sex. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to SIMPSON FRITH & Co., Ltd., York Building, Hornby Road Bombay. 8921

WANTED—A SUB-JOINT MANAGER for Fort Branch, Bombbay who will be entrusted with cash, etc., on 200—25—300. Security require for 6,000 cash or war bond. Apply DIRECTOR (Main) Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, Bombay. 8965

WANTED—An able experienced and energetic MANAGER or WORKING PARTNER, European or Indian, for a firm of General Merchants and Contractors. Please apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 8874

WANTED—Fast SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowing office work. Office hours 10-30 a.m. to 7 p.m. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personaly to SORABJI RUSTOMJI MODY Balaram Building, Balaram Street, Grant Road, between 8 and 9 in the morning 8857

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUE knowing Typewriting. Must be strong in English Correspondence. Also a SALESMAN for Piece Goods Import business, and a CLERK having full experience of Insurance Office Work. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 95, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8804

SITUATION WANTED.

AN LL. B. of considerable calibre WANTS WORK as an assistant to some practitioner in Bombay or elesewhere. Write Box No. 122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8901

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Small BUNGALOW for six months or more, near station, between Dadar and Andheri. Write Box 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8902

FOR a small manufacturing Industrial concern.—WANTED a financier Rs. 10,000 required. Interest and Commission allowed liberally. Apply Box No. 135, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8953

BUSINESS—Finincier wanted to finance an established import business in Fort upto Rs. 20,000. Write to Box No. 128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8925

WANTED—well ventilated and well furnished FLAT with Bath-room at Colaba Cuffe Parade or somewhere near Bandstand for a French couple. Write to MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 340, Javeri Bazar. 8954

FOR SALE,

A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, oposite Charni Road, Station. p 8875

AUCTION SALE of Capt. Adjutant C. F. Tofts' Valuable Furniture, Drawing-Room suits, Cabinets, Almyrahs, etc. at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, to-day at 2-30 p.m. 8975

ON VIEW—Fine collection of RARE POSTAGE STAMPS of all countries including war issues. Fee per visitor Rs. 10 which will be given to the Children's League Fund. Apply Box No. 126, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8915

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, real worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—At Princess Street, PUDAMSEE HOUSE, top floor, newly built, Sea View. Apply within or SALEMAHOMED PUDAMSEE and Co., Chuckla Street. 8973

TO BE LET—Mount Abu—To let for the season beginning from the 1st of March to 30th June inst. on the beautiful charming Hill Station: nice convenient and furnished bungalows houses and flats situated on the Main Road just at the entrance of the civil station. Rent moderate ranging from Rs. 125 to Rs. 1,000 for the season. Apply to the MANAGER c/o Messrs. Hiralal Thakordas & Co., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road. 8776

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET—Or long lease a suitable up-to-date spacious ground floor well-suited for Bank purposes at the junction of Hornby Road. Apply sharp Box No. 100, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 8830

NOTICE.

R. LESLIE SEWELL HUDSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Bombay as from 1st October, 1919.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1920. 8919

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effect from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 200 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scale will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April 1920 the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p.
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 12 0
To Baandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply.

These rates are inclusive of terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. 3 above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920 the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent
E. I. Ry.

Calcutta, 29th January, 1920 8888

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a special resolution passed on 20th. February, 1920, the Great Western Hotel, Co., Ltd., has been put into voluntary liquidation and Messrs. J. Gazdar and Nusservanji Jivanjee Gazdar have been appointed to act as liquidators for the said company.

JEEWANJEE & CO.,
The Great Western Hotel Co., Ld.,
Great Western Hotel Buildings.
8968

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Polytechnic Institute proposed to be erected by His Highness MAHARAJASAHEB SCINDIA, of Gwalior, at Lashkar, Gwalior, will be received on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March 1920 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bombay and Gwalior Offices of the undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of works, may be seen at the Bombay and Gwalior Offices of the undersigned between the hours of 1 and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Bombay and Gwalior Offices of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per each set.

His Highness Maharajasaheb Scindia of Gwalior does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co.,
F.R.I.B.A., etc.,
8944 Architects etc.

Morarbhoy Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Near Jai Bilas Palace, Lashkar, Gwalior,
25th February, 1920.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TWENTY CERTIFICATES Nos. 11361-11380 in respect of 20 shares of the old issue of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., in the name of Alumal Hassanand Lala. Anyone having claim in these shares should apply to the Bank's Office "Sarkarwada, Baroda," within fifteen days from date, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

23rd February, 1920. 8908

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium. Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8332

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that The LLOYD SAW MILLS COY., will henceforth trade under the name of THE INDIAN LUMBER & SAW MILL COY., Reay Road, Parel P.O., Bombay, where all communications should be addressed.

A. M. JEEVANJEE.
Proprietor.
Bombay, 19th February, 1920. 8836

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1920 for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder; Carriage Shops, Matunga, and Assistant Stores Superintendent, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's Authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway, having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed 'Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promisory Notes lodged with the Company will only be collected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and Octobeur each year

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender

G. R. WEBB.
Chief Stores Superintendent.
Office of the Chief Stores Supdt.,
Parel, 11th February, 1920. 8887

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd day of March, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1920.

By order of the Board,
R. P. GANDHI,
8962 Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE shall commence business as Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, from 1st day of March, 1920, at the Marwari Bazar.

JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI & Coy.,
5, Dalal Street, Bombay.
24-2-1920. 8935

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1920 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Deliery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1920 at 10-30 O'clock in the forencon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
8956 Sheriff of Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIC OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between MIA SAHEB ABDEALLI, MIA SAHEB SARAFALLI, MULLA VALLIBHAI and Bai KULSAMBAI, daughter of Abdulhussein Ibrahimji Hararwalla and wife of Abdullabhai Sheik Ty balli under the name and style of M. A. MIA SAHEB SARAFALLI & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 24th day of February, 1920, by consent of the parties so far as concerns the said Bai Kulsambai.

All DEBTS due to and owing by the late firm will be relieved and paid by MIA SAHEB ABDEALLI MIA SAHEB SARAFALLI MULLA VALLIBHAI, who will continue to carry on the said business under the same name and style of M. A. MIA SAHEB SARAFALLI & Co.

Dated the 24th day of February 1920.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
123 Esplanade Road. 8976

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HANSRAJ LALAN, a widower, of Ratlam Marwadi Jain Hindu inhabitant, an assistant, Munim in the employ of Rai Bahadur Keshrisingh Chandmal Bafna of Ratlam ..... Deceased.

(1) JOOHARMAL HANSRAJ, (2) SOOJANMAL HANSRAJ, both sons of the abovenamed deceased, of Ratlam, Marwadi Jain Hindu inhabitants, Gumastas in the employ of Rai Bahadur Keshrisingh Chandmal Bafna, of Ratlam, now tmpartrily residing at Sheikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKAR KANJI NARSHERAM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road and abutting on the Western side of Tulsi Water Pipe Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1082 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 29, New No. 11899 and New Survey 2-3/1911 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3519 (2) and Street No. 982A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the land of T. D. Olivera, on or towards the South by the land of Ignacio Gomes, on or towards the East by the Municipal Channel and beyond that by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line Road and on or towards the West by the land of Doming Valles.

Dated this 25th day of February 1920.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8978

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that N. H. MOOS, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 2287 of 1919, and Haji Tarmahomed Haji Janmahomed have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcels or parcel of Government land or ground of Foras Tenure situate, lying and being at Parel Passage Street, without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2023 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other hereditaments and premises on the East and North thereof under Old Nos. 736-143, Collector's New No. 12730, a 1314, New Survey No. 1A, 2a, 3a/3609 and entered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 17615, 7627 (3), 7637 (6) 7627 (5), and Street Nos. 8, 1B, 1E, 1D, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Girdhar Jadavji, on or towards the West by a Public Passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Framji Edulji and partly by the property of Purshottam Nemchand (Now that or Noormahomed Karim), and on or towards the South by the property of Lalji Morarji and Ladkibai widow of Karsondas Morarji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 25th day of February 1920.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VINAYAKRAO GANPATRAO DHAIRYAWAN, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu, Inhabitant, Head Insurance Clerk, in the Royal Insurance Office, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort. ..... Deceased.

ANANDRAO GANPATRAO DHAIRYAWAN, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of February, 1920.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. DWARKANATH PURSHOTTAM NAIK and NAROTTAM PURSHOTTAM NAIK have contracted to sell to our client the hereditable property described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, trust, gift, lease, lien, possession, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land on ground said to be Perpetual Pasendari, but of Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 9000 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements, or buildings standing thereon situate at Dadar Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and forming a part of a larger plot of land, containing 13753 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3667, New Survey No. 1/1622 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2694-95, Street No. 159-160 and which plot is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a Water Course, on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji and Dadabhoy Parsis, on or towards the West by the sea and on or towards the East by a public passage and which premises are at present in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 25th day of February 1920.

LITTLE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8979

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. GOKULDAS DEWJEE has contracted to purchase from MAHOMED SALIM SADERAVI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 55, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Shasti Taluka, in the Village of Ghatkopar in the Sub-district of Coorla, District Thana, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon, containing by admeasurement twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-onne (21,331) square yards or thereabouts and registered partly as Khoti land in the Books of the Khot under Survey No. 172 and Entry No. 225 and partly as Government Land in the Books of Collector of Thana under Survey No. 115 and Entry No. 61 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a vacant piece of Ratty land, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Abdulla Haji Soomar on or towards the North by the Agra Main Road and on or towards the South by the properties of Marwari Gulraj Gadodia Maneklal Gordhandas and Umersey Gosal.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
8932 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

(AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES PEPPER, SHIRTING.)

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully of the Modji Jetha market by the order of Shah Ramchoddas Lavji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. H. Mohmad Kasam & Co., of Bulpsece Bazar,

G. 266 K. M. D.—3 Bales Jaffer (shirting) No. 148, 149, 152.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, this day, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of six bales of blankets, bales of C P goods, cases of colours, 15 bales of gunnies, 2 cases boots new, bicycles, one lot water pipes, big iron joint pipes, machinery, indigo, assafoetida, tins of ghee, white stone, statues, silk bordered turbans, saddles, clarionet, cases of household articles, trunks, and boxes, twist, provisions, brass and copperware, umbrellas, old clothing, rose water, cylinders, empty casks, grain, leather one lot empty baskets, etc etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bundles of steel hoops, bundles of brass pots, cask of soda, cask of bar soap, cask of papers, cask of luggage, pieces of brass, bags of sweeping grain, bags of cotton seed, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of tilly, bags of wheat, bags of jawri, bags of bajri, bags of country drug, bundles of empty gunny bags, bales of C P goods, bales of printed forms box of lead pieces, bales of F P cotton, bundle of copper sheets, bundle of writing papers, box of brassware, kegs of Phynile, empty gas cylinders, empty wooden cases, box of locks, cases of tea, bundles of hemp, bundles of coir ropes, case of acid, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers,
8969 Bombay, 20th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS AND DEALERS IN WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, comprising superior quality whipcords, cashmeres, cover coatings, reversibles, serges, etc., etc., in lots suitable to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers in woollen piece-goods.

The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 27th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 27th day of February 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 4, Colaba Causeway, very valuable teak, black and carved wood, household furniture (some pieces by Roberts, Dewji Canji), comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, rich tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, marble top tables, teapoys, rich table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, rich carpets, iron and wooden bedsteads clothes & gown presses chest of drawers Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, ice box, electric ceiling fans, carved furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of V. J. Hepworth, Esq., of B. I. S. N. Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Red Bungalow", Soparibag Road, Parel, very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji, Ahmed Dewji and other makers, comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters meatsafes rich glass, porcelain and platedware, tapestry lined drawing room suite, marble top tables, fancy teapoys handsome cabinets, carved blackwood furniture, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, rich flower vases, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, writing tables, easy chairs, book stands, hatstands, aluminum utensils etc.

The property of W. Rothwell Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS AND RESTAURANTS' KEEPERS.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, the 2nd and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) each day.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH PLATEDWARE, SATSUMAWARE, GLASSWARE SHOP FURNITURE, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned, entire stock-in-trade of the shop of a well known Pars. merchant comprising rich platedware by Elkington, Diakin, Reed and Barton Treacher and other makers such as tea-sets, ice pitchers, centre pieces, curry and vegetable dishes, sets of spoons and forks, luncheon dishes, fruit stands, pickle frames, salvers, bread baskets fruit and fish knives in cases English silverware, rich satsuma curios cloissonne ware, musical boxes, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, year clocks, China vases, electric lamps rich glass, porcelainware, shop furniture such as glass 4oo. cupboards plate glass show cases etc.

The above are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 26th February, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

O. O. C. J.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 374 OF 1919.
Balaji Annaji Vanarshi ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Bhimabai widow of Vithoba Annaji Vanadshi ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Balaji Anaji Vanarshi and Shanker Anandrao Shanzgiri Joint receivers appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the Consent Decree, dated the — day of December, 1919, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 26th day of February 1920 at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate at Bhandari treet in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 187.50 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1862, New No. 3783, Old Survey No. 227 New Survey No. 4911 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7536 Street No. 180-182 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Bhandari St., on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property of Goolam Hoosein and now of Nathu Harw and on or towards the South by the property of Govabai wife of Ramjee Changajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Purnanand and Chabvala (Attorneys for the Plaintiff and Receivers) at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 26th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND PHOTO FRAME AND A PAIR OF BRACELETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on MONDAY, the 1st day of March 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following property of a Mahomedan gentleman:—

1 very valuable photo frame set with diamonds about 50 carats (this can be broken up and diamonds may be used in making various other articles.).

1 pair diamond bracelets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th February, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

Under instructions Lt. G. H. Best Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Dadar near the Tram Terminus, in the compound of the combined Labour Depot:—

A large lot of unclaimed goods such as warm coats, flannel shirts, warm pyjamas, mosquito nets, woolen comforters, flannel vests, socks, K. D. Shorts, balaclava caps, flannel drawers, kammlies, warm trousers, jerseys, khaki paggaries, K. D. Shirts, kit bags, pairs buttes, woolen and cotton blankets, ankle boots, leather belts, woolen mufflers, pairs mattress, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th Feg., 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
COMMENCING MONDAY 1st MARCH 1920
For an all-too-brief season
Maurice E. Bandman
By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD
PRESENTS
Jack Waller's
MUSICAL FLIGHT OF FANCY
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

On their Minds
ALL NEW ITEMS
A Delightful Musical Cocktail of the Choicest Ingredients.
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
A Billiant Company of 18 Artistes including the Famous
"PURPLE BAND"

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"SPLENDID COWARD"
A Comedy Drama in 6 Reels.
The Story of a Son's Sacrifice to shield his Mother.

HOUDINI
The Master Mystery
FIFTH WEEK
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
THE
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
Matinee Saturday 28th at 5 p. m.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT
"The Quaints"
In
Chinachimes.
THE QUAINTS HAVE JUST ARRIVED DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.
Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme.
Thursday and Friday at 6-30 p. m.
The five reel FOX Photoplay
"The Devil's Wheel."
a blow received while defending her father left Blanche De Montford with only the knowledge of her father's system of beating the roulette wheel. Her winnings made her a queen among the Apaches until her memory was restored by an operation which made her forget her Apache life.
A Delightful Entertainment!
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EMPRESS
To-Day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
METRO PICTURES CORPORATION
Presents
Viola Dana
IN
'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'
'THE GOLD CURE'
A Play of Winsome Charm and Variety
WINSOME VIOLA DANA
IN
The delightful Adventures of a Delightful Girl
'THE GOLD CURE'

Willingdon Sports Club
Polo Tournament
FINAL FOR THE RAJPIPLA CUP
On Thursday 26th, at 5-30 p. m.
C. I. H.
Duffadar Sunda Singh
Capt. Aitken
Res. Bechilta Singh
Jem. Kehar Singh
JODHPUR.
K. Hamat Singh
M. Prithi Singh
Ram Singh
Bhoor Singh
C. I. H. 5 Goals Start
At 6-15 p. m. Lady Carmichael will give away the Cups to the Winners of the Obaidulla and Rajpipla Tournaments.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
Farewell Perfor mances! Farewell Performances!
T. Daniel Frawley
PRESENTS
The Frawley Company
In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes
To-day Thursday February 26th at 9-30 p. m.
By Special Request
"PARLOUR, BEDROOM & BATH"
Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m, after 7 p.m., Plan for to-night's attraction at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF
INTOLERANCE
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES.
A Romeo and Juliet love in Paris the Beautiful, terminated by the massacre St. Bartholomew.
MR. POCHKHANAWALLA'S PARTY
Given at Calcutta in honour of Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, General Manager, The Central Bank of India, Ld.

Thank You!
It is with the greatest satisfaction and pride that Messrs. K. D. and Brothers, (Bombay), beg to thank the Public for
The Tremendous Ovation
given to their Magnificent Super-Picture
"CLEOPATRA"
More than 26,000 persons have already paid to see Theda Bara in her fascinating re-incarnation of "the Siren of the Nile"—the most compelling Love-Story of all History—the most sumptuous and spectacular Photo Drama ever produced.
"CLEOPATRA"
Hundreds are being turned away at every Show—and the fact remains that
Two Days--Just Two Days
are available for our Patrons to get through with the First Instalment of this Wonderful Masterpiece.
n offering his
"CLEOPATRA"
to the World, Mr. William Fox's word was given that this achievement was absolutely unique and unparalleled—something Super-Human; and its patronage by the Public was a foregone conclusion.
Come before it is too late. Come to see the Mighty Woman and her Wiles—the Viken and her Smiles, Wiles that played the greatest part in her conquest—and Smiles that stirred great men of History into a willingness to die on her behalf! Come and see how the World-renowned Theda Bara interprets this Seductive Queen—aye, interprets it to a fault!

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).
A Comedy and a Scenic Coloured Film in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
The only picture Palace in Bombay Showing Pathe Super-Productions
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
Showing to-night another Pathe Photo-play in six parts entitled
The World Aflame
In Frank Keenan's third production of his series made under contract with Pathe "The World Aaflame," the distinguished actor shows most brilliantly in achievement the difference between the art of the stage and the art of the screen. In the photodrama by F. X. James——Mr. Keenan's *nom de* cinem——there is action feeling and expression to supply fully a spoken drama or a long length novel. No detail is missed and it is this quality of completeness in character and setting that makes the production notable. In it is embodied the ideals of which Mr. Keenan spoke when on the eve of becoming an independent producer. And he is confident that
The World Aflame
will combine the attractiveness of a powerfully written and a powerfully acted drama with a message" to every wage earner——the wage earners constituted more than ninety per cent. of our adult population.
ALSO SHOWING
Pathe Gazette
The arrival of the Ali Brothers in Bombay and the departure of Mahmed Ali to England (Topical).
Time: 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH
CIRCUS OF DEATH
Presents an unique unity
Thrills—Suspense.—Action—Force—Punch—Pep—Power.
IT'S A PHOTOPLAY UNUSUAL. SEE IT THIS WEEK AT
Cinema Majestic
Four Houses Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 Prices, as Usual

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the Submontane districts. Day temperature is considerably above normal in the east Punjab, and is slightly above normal elsewhere; night temperature is 7 deg. to 12 deg. above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal at Jhansi and Cawnpore. Day temperature is 9 deg. to 12 deg. above normal; night temperature is also above the average generally, the excess ranging up to 10 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad, but is in excess at Bikaner. Day temperature is 8 deg. to 12 deg. above normal except in lower Sind; night temperature is above the average in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Rajkot and Dwarka. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is in excess at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal in Berar and in the northern districts. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the excess ranging up to 10 deg. at Saugor, where night temperature is also in considerable excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south Konkan. Day temperature is slightly above normal generally.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear.—Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Temperature continues high in north-west India and the United Provinces, the excess being greatest in the area comprising the east Punjab, east Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces. Humid winds are blowing into this hot area up the Gangetic plain. Weather is still slightly unsettled and there is considerably more cloud than yesterday in the Punjab and north Baluchiston.

Local thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th February 1920.

The disturbance in north-west India is moving into Kashmir. It has caused nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir and a few light falls in the North-west Frontier Province, the chief amounts being Sonamarg one inch and Dras two. Murree also reports one and a half inches of rain. Temperature has fallen to below normal in Baluchistan, but is high over the rest of north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH FEB 1920

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	78	57.3	82	0.59	+3.45
Do. ( )	78	65.0	73	0.79	-2.1
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Do ( )	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	79.7	57 7	62	1.92	+0.88
Multan	71.	52 4	84	0.36	-0.56
Rawalpindi	79.	48 5	80	2.09	+0.12
Lahore	80.	45 7	73	1.62	+0.24
Bikaner	83.	25 3	54	1.20	-.32
Amritsar	85.	20 4	73	1.80	-1.42
Dehi	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	91.	62.2	56	1.75	+0.12
Agra	90.	60.6	66	1.23	-0.7
Mainpuri	95.	3 9 6	52	0.93	-0.4
Jhansi	89.	56 0	72	0.46	-0.7
Cawnpore	91.	48.5	54	0.47	-1.45
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..
SIND & RAJPUTANA—	89.	61.4	39	0.78	-.3
Jacobabad	87.	60 0	44	0.45	-0.9
Karachi	82.	7 2	60	2.30	-1.23
Ajmer	89.	57 3	50	0.36	+0.06
Jaipur	91.	58.5	45	1.03	+0.90
Kotah	93.	5 8	40	0.78	-.3
Mount Abu	74.	45.	54	..	..
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA					
West—	91.	56.3	64	0.68	-0.18
Rajkot	84.	16.7	59	1.04	+0.26
Dwarka	87.	66.9	66	0.76	+0.37
Veraval	87.	66.9	70	2.10	+1.10
Rajkot	91.	54.1	59	0.56	+0.01
Bhavnagar Para	92.	64.2	37	0.66	+0.01
Surat	94.	56.1	59	4.06	+2.07
Ahmedabad	94.	5 3.1	59	3.30	+1.08
Deesa	94.	55.0	54	0.06	-0.37
Neemuch	91.	55.0	59	3.13	+2.38
Indore	91.	59.2	61	4.89	+3.95
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	90.	57.3	45	1.06	-1.1
Jubbulpore	92.	56.2	20	0.02	-1.
Saugor	92.	55.2	69	3.06	+2.
Hosangabad	93.	59.2	45	0.60	+0.40
Khandwa	95.	57.1	45	1.71	+0.48
Akola	97.	56.4	24	0.91	+1.18
Amraoti	96.	54.8	23	0.52	-1.
Nagpur	94.	50.7	36	1.10	-0.75
Chanda	96.	61.0	44	0.16	-1.3.
Raipur	94.	56.8	49	..	..
KONKAN—	87.	72.5	73	1.50	+0.58
Bombay	88.	71.5	62	0.70	-0.2
Ratnagiri	88.	70.4	66	3.91	+2.6
Marmagoa	90.	69.3	66	8.13	+1.47
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	91.	58.5	36	1.82	+0.8
Malegaon	94.	53.5	25	4.16	+2.
Ahmednagar	91.	53.2	44	3.58	+1.
Poona	91.	46.9	42	2.79	+1.
Sholapur	92.	56.2	26	2.49	+1.2
Bijapur	93.	58.5	30	3.67	+0.
Belgaum	94.	61.4	40	3.14	+1.
Aurangabad	91.	62.1	42	1.27	+0.9
Nizamabad(Indor)	91.	59.2	54	3.91	+7.
Hyderabd	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR & CAYLON	90.	73.3	71	2.31	+0
Mangalore	87.	71.6	79	19.46	+11
Calicut	90.	3 4	63	19.	10.
Cochin	90.	70.2	69	21.22	-2.
Colombo	87.	7 0.2	69	..	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—	88.	67.2	77	11.78	+5.19
Masulipatam	86.	67.7	74	6.31	+2.97
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	87.	68.7	77	26.94	+6.53
Madras	86.	4 7.6	58	7.02	+0.52
Bangalore	91.	64.5	54	0.31	+1.0
Coimbatore	..	1 0..	..	21.29	+13.13
Trichinopoly	86.	70.8	59	54.55	+23.52
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 25th February 1920 was 30.03 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers the temperature correction is needed for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 20th.

		Sales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & Tr. Acc.		..
" " Estimated Sales to-day		500
" " Imports		..
Mid. American Spot		31.76
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		90.50
New York 11 o'clock (Local time)	Mar.	36.61
	May	34..6
	July	32.16
New Orleans 10 o'clock	May	34.79
	Dec.	29.82

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES;—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	28 39 + 15
Mar.	26.97 + 16
April	25.65 + 7
May	24 30 - 9
June	23.50 + 11
July	..
Aug.	23.26 + 5

Prices taken at 10 40 a.m. nearest actual values.

London, Feb 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	28.24
March	27.04
April	27.22
May	26 52
June	26.37
July	26.19
Aug.	24.58
Sept.	24.98
Oct.	23 18
Nov.	22 70
Dec.	22 38
Jan.	22.02

Bare steady.
Tone Manchester Market:—Quieter smaller business.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb 20th.

M. G. Broach good	17.07
" " Fully good	17.84
" " Fine	18.32
" Bro. & Dowras good	20.85
" " Fully good	21 .0
" " Fine	22 10
" Scinde good	24.35
" " Fully good	24 60
" " Fine	24.85
" Scinde Good	17.25
" " Fully Good	18.00
" " Fine	18.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb 20th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	10,000
" Forwarded	104,000
" Imports	80,000
" Stock	1,083,000
Actual Weekly Sale	35,000
Water Twist	5
Printers Cloth	135

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 20th

Daily Receipts at all U. S. ports	22,000
" Exports to Great Britain	28 000
" to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York March	36 52
" " May	34.34
" " July	32 12
Spot Cotton at New York	39 00
" " Orleans	39 76
Futures at New Orleans May	34 84
" " Oct.	30.00
Visible Cotton (No. 1 quality)	1 %
Demand Bills	3.44.25
Silver Commercial Bars	130

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	99 000
" Exports to Great Britain	62,000
" " to France and Continent	51,000
" " to Japan	23,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,437,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,217,000

SILVER MARKET

London, Feb. 20th.

Bar Silver 3 %	58
Bar Silver Spot	58 5/8
" " Forward	58 3/4

Continental offerings.
Chin. buying on fall steady
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Rate Feb Nov. 11 12.

Discount Bank Bills 2 m/s	5 5/8
" " Trade Bills 2 m/s	5 3/4
" " Bank Bills 3 m/s	6 3/4
" " Trade Bills 3 m/s	6 7/8
Treasury Bills 2 months	4 1/8
" " 3 months	4 1/8
Consols 2½ %	50
Russian 5 per cent	73
Japanese Bonds 5 %	68½
Government Securities	80½
Egyptian Unified	85.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£129
National Bank of India Ltd.	£31

GILT EDGED.

London Feb. 20th

Funding Loan 5 %	82½
Victory Bonds 5 %	82½
5 % War	£89 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Feb. 20th

WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid	51
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	..
Australian—61 lbs. Quoted	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Delivery	£48½
Inactive	
Cocoanuts, Bombay (Ceylon Quality)	
Feb.-Mar. Quoted	£15½
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-April Sellers	£40

METALS.

Spelter (on Exchange)	£26
Standard Copper, G. M. B.	£119½
Copper Brazils	£104
Yellow Metal	18½
Lake Superior	67

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	
Sellers	81
Do. July Sellers	83/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.	
Sellers	82/6
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	83
Tone:—Steady.	

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb. Sellers	2/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Paid	2/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 507 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and fluctuated between Rs. 505 and Rs. 506 for some time. Business was slack. Later on the price declined to Rs. 503, and at 3 p.m. Broach was Rs. 502½, Oomras May Rs. 419, and Bengal May Rs. 346. The decline continued to Rs. 500, at which rate the bazaar closed. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 501 advanced to Rs. 503, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been in moderate demand, high class Oomras attracting most attention.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	496
Fair Good Broach	Mar.	336
Fine Oomras	May	343
Fine Chinchnis	March	407
	May.	414

SETTLEMENT BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 25th FEB 1920.

Fully Good Mill Broach	March	339
" " " "	May	347
Fine Oomras	April-May	506
Fine Chinchnis	June	415
	May	421

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Descriptions	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	..	355	335	310	Ready.
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	345	320	310	"
M. G. Oomras No. 3	445	420	410	..	"
M. G. Central P. No. 1	495	485	450	..	"
M. G. Central No. 2	475	465	440	..	"
	..	..	..	..	"
	..	..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th February 1920

Cotton	19,277	Bales
Wheat	26,057	Cwts.
Linseed	869	"
Rape etc	2 029	"
Gingellyseed	3,444	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	2,711	"
Castorseed	388	"
Rice	16,155	"
Myrabollams	5,493	"
Cottonseed	20,514	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1,111	"
Jowar	1,964	"
Maize	Nil	
Parley	717	"
Barjee	8,810	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Feb. 25th 6-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0	10 0 0
" " Cawnpore 76-80	72 0 0	10 0 0
" Karachi Bengal	67 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	14 8 0	15 0 0
" " Cawnpore	14 8 0	15 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	15 0 0	15 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	16 10 0
" " Thin	15 8 0	16 0 0
Cottonseed, White 80-15	112 0 0	22 12 0
" Gujar 75-25	107 0 0	..
" Gujar 50-50	101 0 0	..
" Black	94 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	87 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	88 0 0	..
Mowraseed	98 0 0	..
Barley	47 0 0	..
Castorseed	63 0 0	12 10 0

Forward.	Rs. as p.
Wheat April-May	1
Linseed May	16 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 25th.

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	2 3 11/16
Bank Demand	2 4 1/16
Bank Acceptance	2 3 1/4
Bills Demand	245
Documentary Bills	2¼
Hongkong	233½
Shanghai	233 8
Japan	114
Singapore	91½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/6 3/4 2/7.
D. D. on London 2/6 13/16 2/7.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/8 1/4.
D. D. buying London 2/7 1/2.
D. D. on France 575.
Credit 3 Msd/a 690.
T. T. on Japan 106 1/2.
60 Days sight 97.
D. D. on Hongkong 236 1/2.
D. D. on Shanghai 348.
D. D. on Singapore 92 1/2.
D. D. on New York 235.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ War Loan due 1920-22 98/4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak except for Manecji Petits.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

By. Cotton 1180, By. Dyeing 3540, Central India 3570, By. Uniteds 2370, Coorla 1950, Colaba 2815, Crescent 495 Currimbhoy 865, Pearls 960, David 1375, Kastoorchand 2000N, Kohinoor 3560, New Cuty 3400, New Great 835, Indore Malwa 517/8, Swan 1100, Simplex 1145, Swadeshi 3760, Shapurji 345, Alcock 1340, By. Burma 850, Bt. Burma Petro: 23/12, By. Tramway 1150, By. Steam 530, Bundi 50, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Ord. 210, Tata Defd. 1090, Tata Hydro: 1230, Tata Oil 500, Tata Bank 51, New India Insurance 32 pr, Scindia Steam 19 premium.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25.

S S Langton Hall, Jenkins, New York, Jan 11.
S S Garada, Kinnear, Karachi, Feb 22.
S S Castalia, Eriksen, Glasgow, Jan 13.
S S Waroonga, Pallett, Busreh, Feb. 18.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi, Feb 22.
S S City of Calcutta, Rigby, Karachi, Feb. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 25.

S S Sikh, Crebbin, Calcutta.
S S City of Hankow, Mansion, Calcutta.
S S Bessa, Arnessen, Calcutta.
S S Chakdara, Wigger, Persian Gulf.
S S Yuki Maru, Yasuda, Kobe, etc.
S S City of Calcutta, Rigby, Liverpool.
S S Clan Kennett, Miller, London.
S S Soudan, Brooks, Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Hants Castle, Morgan, Aden and Suez.
S S Aungban, Younger, Berne.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Gondia, for Karachi.
Steamer Lightning for Persian Gulf.

S S Longton Hall:—The W. and A Graham Coy's steamer Langton Hall, 4211 tons, Captain D Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo, which port she had left on 11th ultimo.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada, 3218 tons, Captain A D Kinnear, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 22nd inst.

S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4082 tons, Captain R Eriksen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo and 100 passengers, which port she had left on 13th ultimo.

S S Waroonga:—The B I S N Company's steamer Waroonga, 2339 tons, Captain G. B Pallett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast, which port she had left on 18th instant.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 958 tons, Captain A. J. Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 22nd inst.

S S City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4901 tons, Captain H. V Rigby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers which port she had left on 23rd inst.

S S City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 3901 tons, Captain H. V Rigby, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hunts Castle:—The steamer Hunts Castle, 3482 tons, Captain A. O. Morgan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Aden and Suez, with troops.

S S Aungban:—The S. W. and Coy's steamer Aungban, 3005 tons, Captain J Younger, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Borneo; with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 25th February 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

G & R Beats of Kumerie	..	..	..	Graham & Co
F Palitana	.. Busreh	1-3-20	..	M M & Co
G Boats of Langton	.. Hull	..	..	Graham & Co
H Arab	.. Abadan	25-2-20	..	S W & Co
L Kalyan	.. N F	N F	..	M M & Co
M Syria	.. N F	N F	..	M M & Co
N Ferdinand	.. ..	25-2-20	..	O R I M
N Bessa	.. Colombo	..	..	Graham & Co
P Nagano	Maru .. Kobe	N F	..	N Y Kaisha
Q Buchayan	.. N F	N F	..	J M & Co

MERWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Irrawadi	.. Mangalore	27-2-20	..	K N & Co
Kura	.. Aden	25-2-20	..	S W & Co
Kaveri	.. Jamnagar	25-2-20	..	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto	.. N F	N F	..	K N & Co
Netrawati	.. Karachi	N F	..	K N & Co
Sabarmati	.. Mangalore	N F	..	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambada	.. ..	..	..	M M & Co
3 Sarora	.. Busra	27-2-20	..	M M & Co
4 Bamora	.. Busra	6-3-20	..	M M & Co
4 Ismaelders	.. Genoa	..	..	M Ismail
6 Gibstone	.. Hull	1-3-20	..	W A G & Co
8 Sumatra	.. Antwerp	3-3-20	..	M M & Co
9 Kimi Maru	Kobe	N F	..	N Y K
10 & 11 Colin Mackenzie	.. ..	21-2-20	..	F & Co
12 Gablonz	.. Trieste	1-3-20	..	L Lloyd
15 Hejaz	.. N F	N F	..	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Priag Line	Liverpool	4-3-20	..	O R I M
4 Kurnool	Calcutta	28-2-20	..	B N S Co
8 Pshawar	Calcutta	2-3-20	..	M M & Co
9 Guma	Indefa	..	..	M M & Co
11 Karoa	Durban	21-2-20	..	M M & Co
14 Kumarihami Prosad	..	..	..	Rustomjee & Co
12 Quedah	.. N F	N F	..	M M & Co
12 Nyanza	.. London	6-3-20	..	M M & Co
13 Samuhia	.. Kobe	27-2-20	..	M M & Co
15 Mandovi	.. New York	N F	..	Graham & Co
15 Dalhousie	.. N F	N F	..	R I M
16 Polladero	.. N F	N F	..	R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Omaro	.. N F	N F	..	E Dawood Kaji

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Koweit	.. N F	N F	..	T M & Co

EXPORTS

Feb. 25.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—4 bales cotton C. Chandulal & Co.

S S Rumark for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.; 2002 cwts. C. myrabolam, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 15 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon & Co; 80 bales hemp, Allonoo, Chagla & Co; 65 bales hemp, C Allonoo.

S S Olympia for Barcelona via Marseilles:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Prinz Ludwig for Havre via London:—61 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S S Nyanza for Havre via London:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Prinz Ludwig for London:—20 bales cow hides, Allen Bros; 150 cwts dry ginger, A Kyam & Co; 75 bales hemp, Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Prinz Ludwig for London:—162 cwts. gumolibanum, 50 cwts. gum Aloes, Esmail Nowroji & Co.; 40 cwts benjamin, Sorabji Nowroji & Co; 10 bales sheep skin, David Sassoon & Co.; 200 cwts sonna leaves, S D Bassoon 200 bales hemp, A Chagla & Co; 8 cwts. ivory, H. Lalji & Co.

S S Nyanza for London:—6 bales hemp, A Chagla & Co.; 1000 cwts myrabolam, 2000 cwts cotton seed, Moggi & Co.

S S Brandenburg for Hull:—500 tons manganese ore, W. and A Graham & Co.

S S Grelstone for Copenhagen via Hull:—100 bales hemp, Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S Grelstone for Hull:—26000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, Kidau Reeve & Co.; 100 bales hemp, Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S Sumatra for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton B. Meyer & Co.

S S Sumatra for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Narandas B Dossa; 1000 cwts myrabolam, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Garada for Hamburg:—487 bales cotton, K H Kayani & Co.

S S Fratelli Bandeira for Genoa:—15 cwts cinamon 75 cwts pepper, 42 nutmeg, 15 cwts clove, K H Kayani & Co.; 20010 cwts gingelly seed, Societa Granasia Italiana.

S S Gablonz for Venice:—800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Gablonz for Trieste:—125 cwts. gamobanum, G B Harji.

S S Kimi Maru for Kobe:—1600 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co.; 200 bales cotton Narandas V Dossa; 100 bales cotton, M Kalyanmuth; 100 bales cotton, H Surajmal & Co.

S S Nayano Maru for Kobe:—95 bales cotton N W K Kaisha.

S S Santhia for Hongkong:—19 cwts buffalo pickers, C. Nathoo; 30 cwts. sharkfin, 2 cwts. Fishmaws, K. Nathoo.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., BFF, BFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B 2G, 5G
Thionone Indone B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. BX S.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black RB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFR Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4B, Cons. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, BN, B
Wool Scarlet 3R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 3B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I. II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan RB
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

Samples and Quotations application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams "RAMADOKAP"

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The market for Jute shares was slightly steadier to-day but all business was confined to dealings in the Ramarhattys. There was only a small inquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section a fair amount of business was put through without any special feature or interest except an inquiry for Rumo pipes. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokare and Ramgar 25/12; Barrakur 46/5; Ghusick 20/8; Raneegunge 61; New Kessargarn 20/4.

Jute:—The Anglo-India prefs 101; Belvedere 510; Century 12/12; Craig 5/4 prem; Fort William 502; Gourepore 1300; Gondalpara 1825; Howrah 45 1/2; Kamarhatty 894; and 900 s. 1; Lansdowne 445; Northbrook 85 and 86/8 s 1; Reliance 50/2; Standard 670; Union 844/8 s 1; Tea: Dessai Parbuttia 170.

Miscellaneous section:—Alliance Bank 300, Alpha General Insurance 1 discount, Bank of Bengal 1775; Behar Rice 9/8; Barasat Basirhat Railway 65; Boroosh Timber 127; British India Tobacco 9/12; British Ceylon Corporation 17/4; Burma Finance and Mining 10/8; Burn and Co 6 per cent prefs 82; Clive Engineering 11/4; Firpo 14; Great Eastern Hotel 281/8; Howrah Oil 32/4; Hume Pipe 14/4; Indian Iron and Steel 23 prem; Indian Galvanizing 14/12; Kumardhubi Engineering 36/12; Karani Bank 1/4 prem; McGinley & Co 8/12; Madan's Theatre 17/8; Marshall Sons & Co (India) New 10/6; New India Assurance 33/8 prem; Reliance Firebricks and pottery 27/4; Sphere Insurance 9; Somastipur Sugar 13/4 s 1; Scindia Steam Navigation 22; Tata Industrial Bank 38 prem; Thornycroft (India Ltd 2 and 2/12 s 1), prem; Titaghur Paper 320 prefs 84; Triton Insurance 89.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/8 and small lots at Rs. 60/8. War Bonds (short loans) 98 per cent 1925 at 99; 1928 at 98.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of high tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	High Water			Low Water		
	Bombay Mean Time	Depth in Feet		Bombay Mean Time	Depth in Feet	
	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
Wed	25 m 2 16	27 7	Feb 25	m 8 34	18 6	
	3 5	26 8		8 42	16 4	
Thu	26 m 3 0	27 8	26	1 6	17 2	
	4 0	26 11		5 2	19 7	
Fri	27 m 3 55	25 9	27	m 10 31	16 10	
	5 30	25 6		11 40	20 12	
Sat	28 m 5 19	24 1	28	m 11 36	17 4	
	7 51	25 8			1 3	
Sun	29 m 6 43	24 8	29	m 1 38	17 8	
	Mar.		Mar.		35	
Mon	1 m 8 17	25 2		2 2	20 10	
	9 30	27 7		2 35	17 9	
Tue	2 m 9 24	26 3	2	3 45	19 9	
	10 13	28 6		3 32	16 10	

Feb. 25 (Wednesday) Sunrise 7h 2m Sunset 6h. 43m
" 26 (Thursday) " 7h 1m " 6h 43m
" 27 (Friday) " 7h m " 6h 42m
" 28 (Saturday) " 7h 0m " 6h 44m
" 29 (Sunday) " 6h 59m " 6h 44m
Mar. 1 (Monday) " 6h 59m " 6h 44m
" 2 (Tuesday) " 6h 58m " 6h 45m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	14d 7h	m a. m.
Last Quarter	22d	5m a. m.
New Moon	29d	1.6m a. m.
First Quarter	7d 4h	14.6m a. m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

(From the Government Observatory, Colaba.)

Bombay, 24th Feb. 1920.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.964 inches
Temperature of the air	79.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1
Dew Point	55.7
Relative humidity of the air	0.631
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds =10)	0.4
Maximum temperature of air	87.6
do. do.	72.7
Rainfall from midnight	
Wind	NNW. NE NW NNW S
	183 Miles

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 10 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1908.

Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

SHANTI

HAIR REGD BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

Again this is unique in its Trade Mark.

Purchasers are requested to examine the above on the table while purchasing.

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY

Yogabala Mantralaya,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM OF CHILD UNDER HABEAS CORPUS.

GRANT OF RULE NISI.

Jamnabai wife of Mahomed Gulam Hussein ..... Petitioner.

v.

Mahomedally Gullam Hussein .... Respondent

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rajpi.)

This was an application by the petitioner Jamnabai in the nature of Habeas Corpus for the production and delivery of her daughter named Nurunissa under section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the petitioner.

In her petition Jamnabai alleged that she was married to the respondent about six years ago. Their marriage was not a happy one. The respondent began ill-treating her so much so that she had to leave his protection, and went and lived with her mother for three years. A reconciliation was then brought about through the intercession of some friends and she was induced to go and live with him again. She remained with him for two years during which period a girl was born to them. But in spite of the reconciliation the respondent continued to ill-treat her and about a year ago he assaulted her and snatching the girl from her hands, drove her out of the house. She complained to the Khoja Shiah Ismaili Jamat, to which the parties belong, and the Jamat called upon her husband to hand over the girl to her and to give some maintenance to the petitioner. The respondent, however, seceded from the Khoja Shiah Ismaili Jamat and joined the Khoja Shiah Isna Ashari Jamat. The petitioner was thereupon advised to seek the aid of a court of law, and she filed a complaint in the Police Court. She, however, did not proceed with her compaint there, as she intended to take proceedings in the High Court. She had also filed a suit in the Small Causes Courts in which she claimed Rs. 525 as meher, and a decree was made in her favour for that amount with costs. But the respondent with a view to thwart her became an insolvent.

Except the above little girl she had no other child by the respondent, and she claimed that being a Khoja Mahomedan she was the proper and legal guardian of her said daughter, and she prayed that the child might be restored to her, as she would be better taken care of by her than by the respondent.

His Lordship after hearing counsel granted a rule 'nisi' in the matter.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

PRIZE COURT MATTER.

Prize Court 2-14—J C G Bowin, In Prize v. The German "s.s. Worturm", Parties concerned.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1649-18—Mirza M and M, Luxmon Gowroji Nakhwa v Ramji Antom Nakhwa, Smethem B and Co., Part headd.

2016-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Anandji and Co a firm v Raghavji Rawji and Co afirm, Tyabji D and Co, Part heard, 24-2-20.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

235-20—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Rupchand Jerup & Co. a firm v. Peerchai Adamji Peerbhai.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1761-19—Mehta D and L, Goverdhandas Kalianji v Gopalji Karsondas a firm, Payne and Co.

2126-19—F K Dadachanji, Messrs Popatlal Jivram and Co a firm v Messrs S Spinner and Co, Mehta D and L.

2226-19—Shroff and D, Madhavlal Ranchodlal a firm v Mulchand Manilal a firm, Mulla and M.

1265-19—Mehta D and L C, Ranchoddas Dhunji v Sha Keshavlal Chimnaji and Co a firm, Matubhai J and M.

904-19—Sunderdas and Co, Nomanbhai Mulla Abdullabhoy v Messrs Mahomedbhoy and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

1728-19—Amarchand and M, Messrs Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Ismailji Gora, Motichand and D.

338-19—Khandvala and Co, Jesingbhai Lehercband a firm v Parbhudas Surchand and ors, Sham M and H.

1483-19—Malvi M R and Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v Mahomed Usman and Co a firm and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Shroff and D, Motichand and D, Daphtary F and D.

1093-19—N C Dalal, Narsidas Nathubhai Vhora v G M Roy and Co a firm, Moti and D.

964-19—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co a firm v Liladhar Damodhar Ard H D and Co.

391-19—Khandwalla and Co, Ganeshdas Laxminarayan a firm v Bhaichand Surchand a firm, Sham M and H.

436-19—Ard H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai a firm v Messrs Haji Vali Mahomed Moosa Motiwalla a firm Mer K and Co.

670-19—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersey v Manilal Narottamdas and ors, Mulla and M.

1304-19—Cap and C, Messrs Abdulla Haji Mawji and Co a firm v Sha Lalji Nathubhai, Sabnis and G.

2687-19—Motichand and D, Khatri Arab Bawa and Sons a firm v Messrs A K Savliwalla and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1563-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Kalianji Khushal a firm v Ramchardas Parshotam a firm, In person.

1694-19—Cap and V, Bhanji Ramji and Co a firm v Maghji Jugjiwan a firm, Payne and Co.

365-19—Jam R and D, Balubhai Mulchand v Ayub Nurmahomed Durbari a firm, Ard H D and Co.

369-19—Jam R and D, Vithaldas Thakordas v Ayub Nurmahomed Durbari a firm, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

SHORT CAUSE.

278-20—Payne & Co., Keshavji Nursi v. A Goddis, Crawford B & Co., Part heard.

LONG CAUSE.

1753-18—Craigie B and C, Runchoddas Purshottam and Co a firm v Haji Sakoor Gani a firm, Payne and Co, Part heard, 23-2-20.

SHORT CAUSES.

3639-19—Jamsetji R and D, Abdul Karim Abdul Hussein and anr v Karmalli Rahimtulla Gangji and anr, Little and Co.

3534-19—Dalal Madhavji Bhawanji v. Motiji Himatmal a firm, Ragn N & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2865-19—S A Tyabjee, Anand Devsi and anr v Khomdas alias Bapudas Laxmidas and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir M and So.

S C Ct 1288/23743-18—Malvi M R and Co, Chunilal Bhugwandas and anr v Vallabhdas Mulji and ors, Mehta D and L, Rustomji and G.

1703-18—Mulji and Tha, Motilal Rangildas a firm v Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, Merwanji K and Co.

S C Ct 196/2817-19—M B Chothia, Rustomji Jamshedji Mistri v Mahomedalli Salebhai, Smetham B and Co.

126-19—Sham M and H, Haroon Haji Jaffer and anr v Tyabally Hassanalli and anr, Daphtary F and D.

481-19—Patell and Ez, Uderam Pramsukh a firm v Shivbhagwan Rampratap, Khandwala and Co.

533-19—Mulla and M, Esoofalli Hasambhoy a firm v Kakaldas Umedram a firm, Daphtary F and D.

297-18—Merwanji K and Co, Babu Kalicharandas v Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hoosein Lari and ors, Hiralal Th and Co, Mulla and M.

854-16—Bhai K & G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Baldeoji Shriram alias Shivramji, Captain and V.

327-17—Bhaishanker K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Dhunraj Kissonchand, Captain and V.

1348-17—M B Chothia, Tar Mahomed Haji Adamji v Autin Santya Roy Madis and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

1244-18—Motichand and D, Hurmukrai Soondermal a firm v A E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1482-19—Dubash and Co, Chhaganlal Tribhowandas a firm v Keshavlal Kalidas, F K Dadachanji.

2161-19—Malvi M R and Co, Devchand Mulji Choksey v M S Jeevabhai and Co,

644-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Currimbhoy and Co Ltd v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

826-19—Jehangir and S, Narayen B Mathre v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Mulji and Th.

590-19—Jehangir and S, Narayen B Mathre v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Mulji and Th.

798-19—Crawford B and Co, R P Shroff and Sons a firm v Gulam Hoosein Ladhabhoy, Dharamsey and Co.

125-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Kilachand alias Kilabhoy Veerchand and anr, Hiralal Th and Co, Pandia and Co.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NEED FOR FINANCIAL HELP.

The second anniversary of the Gokhale Education Society was celebrated on Tuesday evening at Kashi Baug under the presidency of Mr. K. D. Dhrur.

The annual report of the Society for the year ended 31st January, 1920, showed that the number of the workers of the Society rose from 5 to 9, and two probationers were taken. The Society was receiving applications from young men anxious to join it and it was expected that very soon there would be addition to the number of members. During the year under report, the number of schools managed by the Society rose from three to four, the school at Bordi being the addition. Several proposals were being made to the Society from places in Gujerat, Konkan, Khandesh, Berar and Central Provinces to start or take over high schools or Technical schools in those districts and it was very likely that in a few years, life-workers of the Society would be able to spread a network of educational institutions under the guidance of the Society.

The income from fees during the year was Rs. 17,215-0-0. The proceeds from the sale of articles prepared in the workshop were Rs. 7,501-9-0 and the monthly and annual contributions and donations amounted to Rs. 3,105-7-0. Thus the total income with last year's balance rose to Rs. 28,602-9-3. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,532-11-10 and it includes establishment charges, rent, purchase of material for the Workshop, purchase of dead-stock and stationery, printing and postage.

The New English School at Cowasji Patel Tank, The Parel High School at Lalbag, The Technical School at Cowasji Patel Tank and The Bordi English School at Bordi, in Thana, were the four schools managed by the Society.

At the New English School, the number of boys, during the year was 500. Last year 18 boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination as students and 36 as ex-students of whom 9 and 16 passed, respectively. The staff of teachers included 8 life-workers and many experienced graduates and under-graduates.

SORE NEED OF THE SCHOOL.

The sore need of the school, now, was an independent building owned by the Society. The present building where the school had been meeting for the last five years had changed hands; and the new owner intended to turn it into a dharmashala for Jain travellers. He had, therefore, served the workers with a notice to vacate the premises, and was contemplating legal action against them. They have already secured a vacant plot of land. A building possessing accommodation for nearly 1,000 boys with proper arrangements for Science Laboratory and a small workshop, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000 nearly. They were glad to state that they had made a beginning in the direction of collecting the money, and it was hoped that it would not be difficult to get the amount required to begin the work of construction.

The president who for want of time could speak but a few words remarked that the report which had just been read showed that the work done by the Society during the year was very satisfactory and Mr. Kulkarni and his co-workers deserved help and sympathy of the public. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle is admitted to be the most readable and up-to-date daily in Western India. Founded only in 1913 it has achieved a success unparalleled in Indian journalism. It is read and has become famous everywhere.

The independence of its Editorial columns has not least contributed to its great popularity.

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in Bombay on March 13, the following Bills will be considered:—

1. A Bill to amend the law relating to the duty payable on tobacco and to the import, transport, retail sale and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay (Bill No. IV. of 1919.) —Second Reading.

2. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bill No. VI. of 1919.)—Second reading.

3. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bill No. VII. of 1919) —Second Reading.

4. A Bill to amend the law relating to the regulation of Public Conveyances (Bill No. VIII. of 1919).—Second Reading.

5. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bill No. X. of 1919). —Second Reading.

6. A Bill to provide for the constitution of village panchayats (Bill No. XI. of 1919). —Second Reading.

7. A Bill to amend the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Act, 1918 (Bill No. I. of 1920.) —First, Second and Third Readings.

8. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, (Bill No. II. of 1920.) —First, Second and Third Readings.

9. A Bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919, (Bill No. III. of 1920.)—First, Second and Third Readings.

The resolutions of which notice has been given include the following:—

By the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi, L.L.B.—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to be pleased to direct that the Educational Department should examine annually each class in Government Secondary Educational schools in all the subjects prescribed therefor by the Department."

By the Hon. Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik.—"That this Council respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to visit, if necessary, the different municipal towns, inquire, examine and report whether the taxes imposed by the District Municipalities in the Presidency are commensurate with the facilities and amenities of life afforded by them to their rate-payers; and to recommend the minimum direct tax which each municipality should levy, having regard to the facilities and amenities of life it has been affording to its rate-payers, the programme of improvements which each municipality has in view and the paying capacity of the residents of the municipal area."

By the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani:—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the system of taluka courts, and of linked courts, where necessary be extended to all the districts in the Presidency, so that the ryots may not have to go beyond the limits of their revenue talukas for their civil litigation."

LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

By the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.—"This Council recommends that Government be pleased, when acquiring land for a new commercial concern under the Land Acquisition act, to lay down a condition that the dispossessed owners be given the option of receiving the compensation for their lands in the form of fully paid up shares in that concern at par." "That Government be pleased to consider the advisability and practicability of appointing honorary visitors to factories in the various industrial centres in the Presidency to assist the regular factory inspectors in their work of seeing that the regulations are being regularly followed in all factories."

By the Hon. Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah, LL.B.—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor the humble loyalty and devotion of the Council to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty, and its deep feelings of gratitude for the Royal Proclamation graciously expressing the Royal assent to the Government of India Bill and announcing the adoption of the great principle and policy of responsible Government for the Indian people." "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council either to open Anglo-Vernacular schools in central places in the various subdivisions in Sind, or to make provision for the teaching of English in the Vernacular schools in important places." "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to make due provision for the lodging of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, during the sitting of the Council, either by the reservation of accommodation in the hotels or by the construction of residential quarters."

"A GREAT STEP FORWARD."

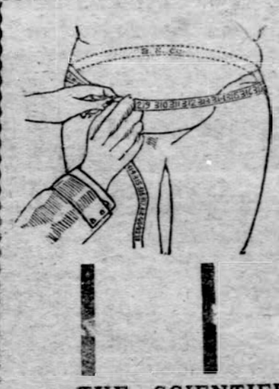
MR. BASU ON REFORM ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

At a dinner given to Mr. Bhupendranath Basu by the Indian Association, replying to the toast of the Motherland, Mr. Basu said:—

Those amongst them who had watched their great countrymen who had laboured so hard for the Motherland, would agree with him that it was the grossest misstatement to say that the Reform Act was not adequate. Since the time they began to work in public life in this country, India had now taken a great step forward. That was the first step in the new movement. Mr. Basu earnestly appealed to his friends in future to be careful in selecting their representatives and to avoid to send such men who would be tempted to play to the gallery. He said that the Reform Act had given them a real opening for the development of Self-Government in the provincial administrations and it was now the duty of his countrymen to work for it and make it a success. It would not be for the leaders to give their countrymen mere advice of moderation, but to go forth with a constructive programme for education, sanitation, agricultural, industrial and economic progress and also for social and moral progress, in one word to make the homes of their countrymen sweeter. It would not also be for them to ignore the fact that the country was not composed merely of elders, but also of young men. In Bengal they had as many young men as in England, Scotland and Wales taken together and the future of their country was the future of these young men. They should remember that as in the days of the partition agitation, they had not only to advise their young countrymen, but also to work with them and guide them.



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HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Compared with the preceding week, the total mortality during the week ended 21st instant 1,010 was 85 less; the death-rate registered was 53.62. The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 82 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 44 against and 440 respectively in the foregoing week. notifications of Influenza Pneumonia were received during the week. Out of the total mortality, 167 were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 28 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the City, the mortality for the week is reduced to 982, giving the death-rate of 52.13.

The figures for the corresponding week 1919 were mortality 1,175 and the death-rate 62.38; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) mortality 74 and the death-rate 39.71.

Cholera registered 1 attack; and plague 5 attacks and 4 deaths, 22 attacks and 14 deaths from small-pox registered during the week.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 845 against 430 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 386 the average of the week during 1915-19.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karoa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for German E. Africa, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union, at 123, Esplanade Road, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

Wilson College Day, at 6 p.m., Sir George Carmichael, presiding.

WEDNESDAY. March 3.

Corporation Dinner to Sir George Lloyd Corporation Hall, 7-50 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

PEREIRA.—25th February, 1920, at No. 4, "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway Bruno Pereira of Messrs. Bracken and Co., aged 53 years. Funeral will leave residence at 8 a.m., for Sewri Cemetery to-day. Friends and relatives will please accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (J. D. F.) will play a programme music at 6-30 p.m.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total mortality of the city of Bombay was 119 on Tuesday. On the corresponding day of last year it was 148. There were fine day of last year it was 148. There were five attacks of small-pox.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The Deputy Controller of Currency notifies for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 24th instant was 337½.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 72, Apollo Street, Fort, this evening at 6-30 (S. T.), the subject being "The path of discipleship."

"AN ARCHAEOLOGIST IN ASSYRIA."

At the Central Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, at 9 p.m., to-day, Professor John P. Peters, of Yale University, will lecture on "An Archaeologist in Assyria."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members and their friends will be held this evening at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street, at 6 p.m. when the Statements of Accounts for 1919 will be presented and also a paper will be read on the "Geology of Worli Hill" by Mr. J. Ribeiro, L.C.E.

A WOMEN'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Mr. G. P. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, Zamiranbibi, aged 20 who was found hanging by the neck in her room at Byculla on the 23rd. The deceased's husband left for his work and returned the next morning, when he saw his wife hanging by her neck. She had been ill for some time and was unable to take her food.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

In a statement issued by the Bombay Merchants' Cheap Grain Supplying Agency it is stated that the total number of shops run during January was 17. They were situate at Kolaba, Fort, Kalbadevi, Kandawadi, Parel, Danbander, Chinchpokli, Golfdeo, Poibavdi, Parabhadevi, Agripada, Dadar Chikalwadi Elphinstone Road, Malad, and Andheri.

The total quantity of grain sold in January was 12,527 bags.

The gross proceeds amounted to The average of rates at which the Agency sold grains was during the month of Jan. 0-1-6 lower per pailee than the controlled rates.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

From about 1st March to about 1st May, 1920, the Unattended Bombay Floating Light-vessel will be withdrawn from her station and replaced by a Light-vessel painted red and having three masts.

By Day—She will carry a red ball at the main mast head.

By Night—She will exhibit a white light revolving once in every 20 seconds at a height 36 feet above the water line, visible all round the horizon at a distance in clear weather of 10 miles.

EXACTING EXCESSIVE RENT

RENT COLLECTOR FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Rent-Inspector Mr. Sammant charged Doast Mahomed Pir Mahomed, a landlord and his rent collector Mahip Singh with exacting profiteering rent from six of the former's tenants.

It appeared that in February, 1919, the Controller of Rents, standardised the rents of the building, known as 31, Nishanpada Road, owned by the first accused, and served a notice on him to that effect. But the accused unmindful of that notice went on exacting Rs. 8-10-0, from four of his tenants Re. 1-1-8, from one and Re. 0-4-10 from another tenant, every month in excess of what was fixed by the Controller, till of late.

The first accused was acquitted on the ground that he was not in Bombay all that time and that the rents were actually realised by the second accused. His Worship convicted the second accused who pleaded guilty to the charge, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 110.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 25.

Disturbance in Kashmir has caused local snowfall there. The chief amounts are:—inch at Dras and half an inch at Sonamarg. There has also been light local rain on South Burma coast. Temperature is high in Northern India from Punjab to Assam.

Forecast:—No large change.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The strike of the tailors still continues and there has been no change in the situation. Both sides are waiting to see what the other does, and the result is there has been no improvement at all.

A meeting of the proprietors and heads of tailoring firms around the Crawford Market, was held last night under the presidency of Mr. A. Mahomed, when they decided to form an Association.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND DOMICILED EUROPEANS.

ASSOCIATIONS TELEGRAMS TO RAILWAY BOARD.

The following telegram was sent on Tuesday by Colonel Gidney, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association to the Chairman of the Railway Board, Delhi:—

"On behalf of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European members on the G. I. P. Railway, I would strongly urge speedy settlement of enhanced pay. understand it has been sanctioned by the Home Board of this Railway. Please expedite settlement with the Government of India and wire reply to allay the intense anxiety of the community."

RECEPTION TO PUNJAB LEADERS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

A big reception was given to the Punjab leaders in Calcutta in a hug pandal which was filled to its fullest capacity Inside a Hindu temple of Siva and a mosque was erected to play Hindu-Muslim unity. At the Southern end was a raised paltform for the members of the Reception Committee and others. In the centre of the platform was a raised stage over which sat the seven Punjab leaders, Mr. Shaukat Ali and members of the Reception Committee.

Mr. B. Chakravarti who presided in presenting the address to the leaders said they should take as living examples of true patriotism their illustrious and honoured guests.

The guests replied in Urdu and Hindi. Lala Goverdhandas speaking in English said standing on that platform his thought went to the hundreds of young men who were in jail suffering the torture and indignities inflicted on them. They were called revolutiaries and traitors to Government. So far as he was concerned his offence was that he went out and spoke publicly of what was being done in the Punjab. Even while in jail he felt the force of national awakening of the Country. He had seen young men going to the scaffold crying "Gandhiki jai". He had seen boys of eleven and twelev years being tried for waging war against Government. He had seen men, widows and mothers blessing their beloved ones for going to jail. They should not be afraid of jail life until their national goal had been reached.

"LOOK WHO'S HERE."

OLD FAVOURITES IN BOMBAY.

"Look! Who's Here!" need no introduction to Bombay. Mr. Jack Waller and his Merry Company are old favourites here, and the memory of former successes is still fresh.

This is a company which provides a striking example of the revolution which has occurred in theatrical entertainments. Only two or three years ago it would have been deemed suicidal to include Grieg, Saint Saens Chaminade, and such classic composers in theatrical production which bordered on revue or vaudeville, and yet in "Look Who's Here" all this is done, and done well.

Music plays an important part in the production and in this direction the Company are extremely fortunate in possessing several musicians who have gained an enviable reputation for themselves throughout the Colonies. Gregory Ivanoff, M. A., who gained the Grand Prize at the Moscow Conservatoire, is the star violinist of the Company, and a brilliant young pianist is introduced in Mr. Fred. W. Bennet, whose work has gained him exceptional popularity.

The comedians are headed by Mr. Wylie Watson, a somewhat unique artist inasmuch as in addition to being a capable comedian he is a naccomplished Cellist also the possessor of lyric tenor voice, truly a remarkable combination. With such a large company it is impossible to enumerate the qualifications of each of the artists, but among others who must be mentioned is Howard Hall, the celebrated Australian Baritone.

The feminine part of the show has not been neglected, and chief among the leading artists of the Company is Cecilia Gold, the dainty comedienne and burlesque actress, well known on account of her work in England and throughout the world; in Ada Smart, the Mezzo Soprano whose singing makes her an instant favourite wherever she appears.

Mr. Jack Waller, organiser and producer of the Company, does not confine himself to these duties, but is in addition a clever comedian and musician; also an actor of no mean degree. In order to insure the musical portion of the programme receiving its true value, the majority of the orchestra are carried with the Company, including the director Mr. Simms Waller.

Another novelty will be introduced in the orchestra in the person of Bert Crawford, the American trap drummer.

"Look Who's Here!" opens at the Excelsior Theatre next Monday night, immediate on the conclusion of the Frawley Company's season.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

P. Anstey and H. R. Clayton beat F. J. Fisher and H. B. Edwards, 5—4, and 9—7.
O. Henry beat Rinley, 6—2, and 6—4.
E. Andrews beat Gilbert, 6—4 and 6—1

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

GLADIATOR WINS KEMPTON PARK PLATE.

A meagre attendance at the eighth extra meeting of the Bombay racing season yesterday. The heat wave we are experiencing at present undoubtedly had much to do with the diminished attendance. There were eight interesting events on the card, the three first of which were the three divisions of the Mosul Plate. In the original programme this plate was a six furlong race for newly landed but when it was found necessary to recast the programme on account of the delay due to the strikes, the race, in view of the advanced season, and the approach of the Second Dealers' Plate, was made into a 7 furlong race. Hitherto these newly landed had only run in five furlong races and great interest was taken yesterday on their performance in a 7 furlong race. Nevermind, Andolis and Vershan won. All of them had previously placed in the 5 furlong events they took part. Andolis appears a good thing for the Second Dealers'

A splendid finish characterized the Queensland Plate of 1 1/4 miles, between Decorum ridden by Brown, Greig by Morris and Margreen by Rose. At the 3rd furlong Decorum led the rear. It was wonderful to see the manner Benty Brown spared his mount till near home where he overtook the leaders and rode a dashing finish. The winner is a much improved animal under the able training of L. F. Bastion who really deserves praise for yesterday's performance of Decorum as this animal has never been known to win with over 8 stone.

The public were badly hit when Gentle Saxon went down in the Lamington Plate of 6 furlongs. This race was won by Trostan who outclassed his field completely. The veteran Binfield Grove did the race effort of placing in this race and thus paid a good place dividend.

The most interesting race of the day was the Kempton Park Plate of 7 furlongs which a small field of seven ran. This race was won by Gladiator splendidly ridden by Purtoosing who just managed to snatch the race from Footman on the post. Footman was unfortunately jammed on the rails, but Brown managed to squeeze through as only he can do.

In the New Market Plate the warmest favourite of the day, Waynflete was badly defeated by Cresset.

Tipperary, who was tipped in this paper, won the Sion Plate just beating the favourite Shahzada on the post.

I am sorry to learn that Captain Crawford, the popular judge of the W. I. T. C., was bitten by a rabid dog and has been obliged to go to Kasauli. Major Goldie, the former judge, officiated yesterday.

At the request of many readers of this paper further details are given about the Goolam Ali case which, henceforward, will be remembered as a sensational case and unique in so far, that it is the first time in the history of racing in this country, that an influential and sporting European owner has resigned his membership of the Turf Club and has discontinued to race his horses as a protest against the unjust treatment that an Indian owner has received.

The number of stewards who took part in this supposed enquiry is interesting. I understand from an eye-witness that only three took part namely, Mr. Stileman who was ill at the time and unfit, Mr. McClausland and Mr. C. N. Wadia. A stipendiary steward was present, but took no part, and the Acting Secretary, of the Turf Club who took notes. As Mr. Stileman left for England before the enquiry was completed and was moreover unfit owing to illness when he did sit on the Gaye Plate date enquiry, it amounts to the fact that the decision was arrived at by Messrs. McClausland and Wadia. I understand that the owner's evidence was not taken which is rather remarkable in view of the uncalled for, unnecessary and petty remarks about him that were passed by these two stewards. Not only is Mr. R. H. Gahagan rightly indignant about these puerile remarks but I am told that some owners are also very indignant about them. A well-known and influential owner, for instance, is known to have asked whether the stewards expect Calcutta owners to supervise their stables in Bombay and Bombay owners to supervise their stables in Calcutta.

The other jockeys who rode in the Dealers' and Gaye Plate were not examined by the stewards. It would be interesting to know why they were not. Why was not Collingwood examined immediately after the Gaye Plate instead of being examined the following day? And lastly if it was proper for Mr. McClausland to put leading questions to the two jockeys who were examined.

The public on the Byculla Cup Day was very disappointed at the best class Arab not running. If the stewards would make an enquiry they would find that the Second Enclosure gentry expressed themselves in language that was more forcible than polite after the recognised champion Collingwood, not taking part in this famous race which devolved into a scramble of second class horses for the famous cup. Precious. Abdul Malik and Collingwood cannot feel flattered at the exhibition put up by these so called cup horses in this race. The handicapping of Dictate in that race is now the talk of the city. I shall return to this subject in my next report as I have learnt some wonderful things about which I was quite ignorant. They are quite sensational though.

I cannot allow certain remarks by one O. A. F., in a recent issue of the "Advocate of India," to pass unnoticed in connection with the Goolam Ali case. This man, who is evidently put on the job of applying a lime-wash over this case, has come out to justify the action of the stewards in the face of universal condemnation. Whoever has selected him to be the apologist of the stewards has not been fortunate in the choice as this man betrays himself. He belongs to the numerous set that lives by praising the officials in this country whether they deserve it or not. No wonder he knows now to apply the lime-wash thick. He does it so well and with so charming a naivity as to make one believe that he must have just landed here from Honolulu; unless, of course, he was elsewhere, perhaps replacing Old Cyllenus near Bacchus. But he could not have been in Bombay, otherwise he would not have prattled about some people being immaculate and so forth. He relies too much on the credulity of his readers to make believe such fiction. This man could not have been present at the last Poona races. He does not even seem to know that there is an Arab horse here named Dictate that just ran in the Turf Club Cup the other day. No, he is not *aufait* with many topics of the Turf here; he is also a very innocent man otherwise he would have not penned all the nonsense he has written. As regards his innuendo about Mr. Gahagan it is too vulgar for serious comment. It is a loss, a great loss to any respectable Turf Club to lose a sportsman of Mr. Gahagan's stamp. He is a real sportsman, he does not even bet, as everybody knows, though he spends thousands a year to patronise the Turf here. But it would appear that here, *parvenus* gamblers and corruptors are not only more popular with some people on our race course but are looked upon as more important personages. I can assure G. A. F., after reading his foolish eulogium, that the stewards may not be "mugs" as he says, but he certainly is a mug himself, otherwise he would have declined with thanks this job of applying the lime-wash.

Details:—

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. III. Distance furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr. A. S Fezi's NEVERMIND 8-7 Townsend
Mr S. N Mahomed's KARIKATA 8-8, Longhurst 2
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ARBIL 7-8 White 3
Mr. M Goculdass' Mystic 8-11, cd. 9-0. Purtoo Singh 4

Did not run: Surhan, Mighty Atom, Decoration and Genius.

The Race:—Arvil cracked the pace to Nevermind and Shirdak, Karkata was lying behind, when they arrived at the 2nd furlong Shirdak retred, Arvil and Nevermind then entered the straight abreast, with Mystic and Karikata in chase. Nevermind who was running very strong, passed Arvil near the grand stands where Karikata also challenged he secured place but Nevermind won by 1 length, a head, 2 lengths.

Time:—1min. 42 2-5secs.

Favourite: Nevermind.

Tote paid for Win Rs. 52-8. Places Rs. 19 Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 95-8.

2nd Tote paid for Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 10 Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 42-8;

Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div II. Distance furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ANDOLIS 8-7 Ruiz 1
Mr. Mahomed bin Mustapha Talib's NUSSER 8-7 Harrison 2
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel-s RUDDIGORE 8-2, Brown 3
Mr. S. N Mahomed's Municipal 8-11, Longhurst .....

The Race:—Nusser shot out of the barrier at a cracking pace, followed by Andolis, Magic and Municipal, they ran in this order until the turn where Magic fell away. Nusser came into the straight ahead of Andolis, the pair fought a ding-dong finish past the stands with Andolis winning on the post by a head, Ruddigore came out of the bunch to place third, 2 lengths away, 3 lengths.

Time:—1min. 42 2-5secs.

Favourite: Andolis.

Tote paid for win Rs. 42-8. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15-8, and Rs. 19-

2nd Tote paid for win Rs 25. Places Rs. 10-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 10.

Trainer:. Owner.

THE MOSUL PLATE. (Div I. Distance furlongs 65 yards.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's VERSHAN 8-2 Harrison 1
The Yuvaraj of Kolhapur's WATERLOO, 8-1, Brown 2
Aga M. M Shirazee's DHARAWELL 7-12, S. J Meking 3
Mr. Pine's Almora Pine 8-11 Longhurst 4

Did not run: White Eagle, Heara and Gold Coin.

The Race:—Dharawell jumped out of the machine and was quickest to move. Almora Pine was on his heels, with Vershan running third. When they came to the 2nd furlongs, Waterloo joined the leaders around the turn Dharawell accompanied by Vershan were first sighted, Vershan soon passed tiring Dharawell, who was in turn passed by Waterloo, Bershan stayed out to win by 1½ lengths, ¼ lengths, 4 lengths.

Favourite: Vershan.

Time:—1min. 42 2-5secs.

Tote paid for win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs 81.

2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 15-8. Places Rs. 7. Rs 8 and Rs. 46-8.

Trainer: Owner.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. S. D. Magrabi's DECORUM 9-7. Brown 1
Mr. Frank's GREIG 8-12. Morris 2
Mr J L Ainsworth's MARGREEN 7-13 Rose 3
Mr. E A Gubbay's Flotelle 9-7 Stokes 4

The Race:—Partial Eclipse and Margreen made the early running from Flotelle and Greig Partial Eclipse gave over command to Margreen at the 3rd furlong. Margreen then held a lead of 2 lengths from Greig and Flotelle. Decorum was last. Margreen entered the straight in front of Greig, who soon passed her, making a dash for victory Decorum, however came with a rattle on the outside to win cleverly in the last few strides by ½ length, 2 lengths.

Favourite: Flotelle

Time:—2min. 10 2-5secs.

Tote paid for win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 17.

2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 36. Places Rs 10-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 9.

Trainer:—L. F. Bastion.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs. J. H Crawford and G. E D Langley's TROSTAN 9-7 Longhurs 1
Aga Coochick Shah's BINFIELD GROVE 8-2 Townsend 2
Mr G. E D Langley's Golden Stream 8-6, Barnett 3
Capt. P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse 8-6, McPherson 4

Did not run: Lucky Queen; Gold Reef; Belle Chance.

The Race:—Binfield Grove was first out with The Race:—Binfield Grove was first out of the gate with Golden Stream and Trostan next in order, they ran in this order for the greater part of the journey near home Trostan overtook Binfield Grove and won by ½ Golden Stream placed third ½ length away, 1½ length.

Favourite: Gentle Saxon.

Time:—1min. 17 secs.

Tote paid for win Rs. 32 8. Places Rs. 66-8 Rs. 140 and Rs. 22.

2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 15-8. Places Rs. 38-8, Rs. 48-8 and Rs 11-8.

Trainer:—Shaik Esmail.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE. Distance furlongs, 65 yards.

Mr M Goculdass' GLADIATOR 8-9 Purtoo Singh 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s FOOTMAN 8-5 Brown 2
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's ANTHRACITE 8-12, J R Flynn 3
Messrs. Pine and Moloobhoy's Mazboot 9-0, Harrison 4

The Race:—Anthracite went to the front, with Vallance on his heels, Gladiator and Footman followed the leaders, near the turn Vallance died away leaving Anthracite with the lead, Footman then squeezed in on the rails, beating Anthracite near the stands for second place, but Gladiator came with a well-timed run to win on the post by a head, head 1 length.

Favourite: Mazboot.

Time:—1min. 32 1-5secs.

Tote paid for win Rs. 102-8. Places Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 25.

2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 55-8. Places Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 12-8.

Trained:—A. Hayt.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance furlongs, straight.

Messrs Moloobhoy and Pine's CRESSET 6-8, Harrison 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORWARD III Townsend 2
Mr M Goculdass' CAMBERLEY 8-10, Purtoosingh 3

The Race.—Waynflete was very fractious at the gate and got away badly, Cresset and Camberley were together from the beginning near home Forward came on the scene and secured second place after a close fight with Cresset, won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 8 length.

Time.—1min.

Favourite: Waynflete.

Tote paid for win Rs. 47-8. Places Rs. 27-and Rs. 35.

2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 29-8. Places Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 21-8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE SION PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY 8-0, Morris 1
Mr. Heath's SHAHZADA 8-3, Brown 2
Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 8-0, Buckley 3
Mr. K. T. Mangaldass' Amir Aswad 8-11, Trenoweth 4

Did not run: Victor.

The Race:—Shahzada left the machine earliest, with Dandelion as his nearest attendant, after covering 2 furlongs Dandelion took command, and lead Shahzada, Eastern Star, Amir Aswad and Black Ivory till the 2 furlongs, here Eastern Star fell back, followed soon after by Dandelion, Shahzada then entered the straight with Black Ivory, Amir Aswad and Tipperary in a line Tipperary challenged and won on the post by a length, 1½ length, ½ length.

Favourite: Shahzada.

Time.—1min. 51 1-5secs.

Tote paid for win Rs. 131-8. Places Rs. 41 Rs. 17 and Rs. 32-8.

2nd Tote paid for win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 14.

Trainer: D. Greenhalgh (Jr.)

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

HIS MAJESTY AT THE MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Feb. 26.

The following are the results of the matches in the third round of the Football Association Cup:—

Liverpool 2 goals; Birmingham 0, at Liverpool.

Chelsea 3; Leicester City, 0, at Chelsea.

Bradford City 3; Preston North End 0, at Preston.

Bristol City 2; Cardiff City 1, at Bristoy.

Aston Villa 1; Sunderland 0, at Aston.

Tottenham Hotspur 3; West Ham United 0, at Tottenham.

Bradford 1; Notts County 3, at Nottingham.

Huddersfield Town 3; Plymouth Agryle 1, at Huddersfield.

The King was present at the tie between Chelsea and Leicester City at Stamford Bridge and had a tremendous reception. His Majesty shook hands with the players and spoke to the wounded and blinded soldiers who were accommodated with seats.

(Continued from Column 6.)

which would probably be embodied in the military arrangements. Therefore, temporarily, there was no imminent danger in Western Europe, but the time might come when a revival of the military strength of Germany or of Germany and Russia combined would necessitate a drastic revision of arrangements.

BRITAIN'S IRRESISTIBLE MIGHT.

Concluding Mr. Churchill emphasised that Britain alone among the nations had abolished conscription, resulting in the limitation of her military power. "We have," he said, "to do our best with the forces at our disposal to discharge our duties to the Empire and, should a great emergency arise, we must trust to the Fleet and Air to give time to bring the might—the irresistible might as has been proved—of Britain into the field."

The vote for the Army Estimates was agreed to by 215 votes to 52.

CONSCRIPTION.

TO GO ON MARCH 31.

VOTE ON AYMY ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 12 midnight, Feb. 25.

Introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Churchill emphasised that conscription would terminate on March 31st. He claimed that he had created in single year what was broadly pre-war Regular Army and had also organised additional troops to discharge temporary and new liabilities. He mentioned that the British delegates fought at the Peace Conference for abolition of conscription, but the only response came from Germany under dire compulsion. (Laughter.) All other states had retained compulsory service including the United States, the originator of the League of Nations, and Russia, the home of advanced political thought. (Cheers and laughter.) Nevertheless, Britain had returned to voluntary system. She would have by April 30th 220,000 white troops compared with 175,000 before war and also during the greater part of the year 109,000 Indians.

INCREASE IN ARMY.

Discussing the increase in the Army in view of the removal of the German menace Mr. Churchill thought it idle to pretend that the army before the war was proportionate to the risk Britain ran or to her important role. On the other hand new and serious responsibilities, both temporary and permanent, had been placed on Britain as a result of the war, while the whole of the Eastern World was in a state of extreme disquiet. In addition to her temporary responsibilities on the Rhine, in the plebiscite areas in Germany, in Constantinople, Egypt and north-west Persia there were two important permanent responsibilities. Palestine and Mesopotamia, where there were garrisons of 10,000 white and 13,000 Indian troops and 17,000 white and 44,000 Indians respectively. Both garrisons must be reduced, if either was to pay its way. Considering the burdens in the East, no relief could be expected until a real peace had been made with Turkey. He trusted that having dispersed the armies, we should not now take steps driving the Turkish people to despair or undertake new obligations because our resources would not be equal to their discharge.

UNCERTAINTY IN MIDDLE EAST.

Mr. Churchill enumerated the factors of uncertainty in the Middle East, for instance the Turkish reception of the Peace Treaty the Bolshevik aggression, the effect of the Milner Commission on Egypt and termination of our responsibilities in Constantinople, but he decided to take an optimistic view and to provide for the reduction of the garrisons in the Middle East in 1920-21 to half their present strength. The Irish garrison was 35,000 against 25,000 before the war.

FINANCE OF ESTIMATES.

Discussing the finance of the estimates, which totalled 125 millions sterling. Mr. Churchill pointed out that the costs had been multiplied two and quarter times compared with before the War and resulted in less war power. Three or four years of a detailed study would be needed to get the same value.

AIR FORCE.

Mr. Churchill favoured steady increase of the Air Force at the expense of the Army and Navy, but only in proportion as the Air Force was able to discharge from day to day duties now performed by the Army and Navy. Instancing the possibilities of the Air Force, the speaker drew the attention to the Somaliland campaign and proposed to apply the same principle to Mesopotamia, where the Air Force would be the principal agency in the control, the military forces and the Navy acting as auxiliaries

TANKS.

Referring to the development of the Tanks, Mr. Churchill mentioned the development referred to in the memorandum on the Army Estimates, adding that although the Tank weighed thirty tons' roads were not damaged. The anti-tank warfare had also made a profound advance. A new grenade had been devised, which could be discharged from an ordinary rifle and was capable of inflicting mortal injury on the tank.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Summarising the Army Scheme, Mr. Churchill emphasised that the Territorial Army would be a normal means of expansion of the British forces. For the supreme emergency such as occurred in August, 1914, Britain would be able to provide complete one cavalry division and six divisions of Regulars immediately and in the course of the following few months one Yeomanry division and fourteen divisions of Territorials complete with equipment and reserves. Behind these, there would be cadres capable of calling into being further twenty divisions. It was proposed to reduce the garrisons in the Middle East to the barest minimum, compatible with security sending redivisions of Regulars immediately and in the event of an emergency.

A WARNING.

Mr. Churchill alluded to the fact that the Dominions contemplated reproducing a number of divisions from their present very fine military material, but added, "the adjustment of our relations with them will be undertaken in future months." If the scheme succeeded, Britain would have for some years a large latent reserve of trained manhood and ample war materials. Germany could not become formidable for a number of years, while France and Belgium, who were organising large military forces, were bound to Britain by the ties of friendship and interest.

(Continued in Column 5.)

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All contributions must be sent to the committee's treasurers c/o Kothi Haji Ali Jan Delhi.

And all communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Tajuddin, Ballimaran, Delhi.

NOTE—1. Ali Brothers have refused to accept the national Purse for their private use as the Purse Committee orginally intended and as directed by them the money is to be remitted from time to time to the Khilafat Fund in their name.

2. Donors to the Purse for an amount which is not less than a rupee will be presented a photo of Ali Brothers and a letter of thanks in their own handwriting.

Sd. (Haziqul Mulk Hakim) Ajmalkhan Chairman. Tajuddin Editor Taj Jubbulpore (Lala) Shankerlal, (Prof) Inder, Abbass Hussain Qari.

GENERAL SECRETARIES,
All-India Ali Brothers Purse Committee,
DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 26, 1920.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

The Government of India have just issued a press *communique* explaining the reasons for their continued sales of reverse councils at high rates under circumstances which did not warrant the taking of such a measure. They attempt to account for the heavy prevalent demand fo sterling drafts by stating that a large amount of war savings intended for ultimate remittance to England and held back pending the settlement of Government's currency policy, has accumulated in India and is now seeking an outlet for transfer to London. In the opinion of the Government of India, the currency arrangements recommended by the Committee on Exchange and Currency cannot come into operation and have a fair chance to work smoothly until the demand for remittance abroad has been satisfied and therefore it has become necessary that a sufficient quantity of reverse councils should be placed at the disposal of those who have been waiting for a long time to remit their savings to England. Government also think that another factor closely connected with the above demand for remittance, is the currency deflation that is fast taking place and is causing monetary stringency in the country. It is difficult to understand why Government should be so very solicitous about the gratification of the desire of people who want to remit money to England and to take advantage of the favourable dollar-sterling exchange. It must be borne in mind that India's gold resources accumulated in London during war time, are being utilized for the purpose of helping the remittance of funds to England, and we do not know how the sale of reverse councils at rates depending upon the English-American exchange, can be characterized as the most efficient method of bringing back our funds from abroad.

Government have placed a two-fold object before themselves, first to satisfy what they regard as a legitimate demand for remittance, and second to alleviate the monetary stringency which must accompany the sale of sterling drafts on the Secretary of State. The plan which Government propose to adopt as the most effective one for securing the end in view, is that they will take from the legislature the power to hold in the Paper Currency Reserve, the same amount of securities as are held at present, but without the existing restrictions as to their distribution between England and India. The effect of the sale of reverse councils is that funds accumulate in the Currency Reserve in this country as they are released on the other side by the Secretary of State and the locking up of these rupee funds in India causes monetary stringency. Government intend to take power to reinvest these funds obtained in exchange for sterling drafts, in rupee securities, so that they may be placed at the disposal of the money market instead of being locked up in the Currency Reserve. Government are fully aware that the present exchange situation is being exploited by speculators whose demand for remittance is not genuine and who want to make a profit by buying sterling drafts when they are cheap and selling their holdings when exchange declines again. It is proposed to defeat this profiteering by Government reserving to themselves the right to refuse sterling drafts to any but *bona fide* purchasers. We do not know if it will be easy to make the kind of distinction which Government intend to make and, if it will be possible, to meet the evil in the way proposed, without causing injustice. But this is not our main objection to the remedy favoured by Government. The plea that reverse councils must be sold for helping remitters to send funds out of India is unconvincing and Government's policy of frittering away India's accumulated unds in this manner is as unjustifiable s it is unfair.

What is required is an automatic working of India's currency and exchange system and not a bolstering up of artificial arrangements with Government interference and patronage. The present situation in India with reference to its exchange and currency, is extremely anomalous, complicated and obscure. On the one side, export trade is hampered by a high exchange rate and on the other side, there is a keen demand for remittance. Competition on the part of remitters must bring down exchange and Government's sale of council drafts is calculated to arrest this fall and to keep up the rate. If exchange declined owing to an inadequate supply of sterling bills in the absence of Government's reverse councils, the metallic value of the rupee would be higher than that estimated at this lower rate and that silver currency would be threatened with the danger of disappearance from circulation. In order to protect their rupee currency and to maintain its purity with sterling, Government seem to be anxious to sell reverse councils and, in that way, to maintain its sterling value at a high level. This is the vicious circle in which we are moving and the situation is more perplexing than the country has ever been called upon to face in the history of its currency. The report of the Currency Committee provides us no light to guide our footsteps through the morass into which the country's trade has been plunged. Government's *communique* admits that its recommendations cannot be put into effective operation until conditions improve and become more propitious. And it is left to Government only to drift along the stormy current with what they regard as the only effective efforts, to keep their head above the water.

RICE CONTROL OR MONOPOLY?

The report of the Food Prices Committee of the Bombay Corporation will come up for discussion before the latter today. A perusal of the report makes it obvious that the members of the Committee took considerable pains to make a sifting enquiry into the system of food control prevailing at present and the causes of the scarcity of rice supplies. The conclusions as well as the recommendations of the Committee are, on the whole, sound, barring the view, which the Committee appears to uphold, that the present monopoly given to one firm of importers has given satisfaction and ought to be continued. Whatever the justification in the past for entrusting the duty of importing rice from Burma to one firm, the time is come when such monopoly ought to be done away with and facilities given to all the principal rice merchants of Bombay to import rice at the controlled Burma rates. As we have on previous occasions urged, while there is still need to exercise control over exports of rice from Burma, the necessity for the present system of control in Bombay has long ceased to exist. There ought to be some control in Bombay also, but it should henceforth be exercised more in respect of retail sales than on the importing agencies. With regard to the latter a certain fixed amount of profit per bag over and above the control rates of Burma, plus freight and other charges, should be allowed and no more. But more control is needed over the retail dealers and on whether we succeed in devising means to do so depends entirely whether the extreme profiteering which goes on shall cease. The Corporation Committee has plainly stated that "not in one single instance did they find a retail dealer selling at controlled rates." On the contrary, the report says, "it was ascertained that the prices charged were from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. above controlled rates and in one case as high as 60 per cent." The report then proceeds to quote the Director's rates as well as those obtaining in the bazaar, to prove the truth of the statement. In this connection, the Committee takes some consolation from the fact that the controlled rates for Burma rice at present are lower than they were this time last year. But the rates (i.e. for 12th January 1920) referred to in the report no longer hold good, and have risen by Rs. 2-4-0 per bag of Rangoon special, so that at the present moment the controlled rate (Rs. 15-1-0) is actually higher than last year's rate by 11 annas. As pointed out by Mr. Baptista in a letter which we published the other day, the net profits of the importing firm on each bag of rice imported by it amount to nearly a rupee, or a lakh of rupees per month! What with the monopoly above and lack of control over retailers below, the poor and middle classes of the city are being recklessly fleeced. Will the Corporation yet wake up to the woes of the poor? or will it continue to sleep over the whole question as it has done all these sixteen months and more?

For the rest, the remedies suggested by the Corporation Committee are well conceived and if the recommendations are carried into effect immediately they will go a long way to ameliorate the present intolerable conditions. Next to ensuring more effective control over the Burmese crop and adequate supplies to India, the most important recommendation made by the Committee is about the need of introduction of a system of taking deposits from retail dealers and of penal provisions such as those already existing in regard to articles like firewood, hay and the like. The Committee has advised the Corporation to recommend to Government to take immediate action in this direction under the Defence of India Act. No doubt legislation of this type would entail the creation of an inspecting agency, but the difficulties in the way are not insurmountable and the proposal of the Committee to enlist the cooperation of the public is not very impracticable. As the Committee rightly says, a few prosecutions and a few deterrent sentences are bound to prove efficacious in a short while. We hope the Corporation will lose no time in addressing the Government on the subject and trust that Government too will not be behindhand in their eagerness to introduce penal measures Before we close our remarks on the control of rice supplies in this city, it is necessary to refer briefly to the attitude of the authorities, both here as well as in Delhi, towards Mr. Lalji Padamsey's offer. Mr. Lalji has been addressing, ever since 5th October, 1918, a series of letters and telegrams to the Food Commissioner, Delhi, and the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, offering to supply rice to Bombay, under whatever guarantees that may be imposed on him, at rates considerably below those at which the monopolist firms or firm were or was supplying to the city. Not one of the letters or telegrams has been acknowledged by th officials concerned! Is this the way to inspire confidence in the public that n undue favouritism is being shown in the matter of these monopolies? Mr. Lalji's contention has been that rice could b supplied to the city at much cheaper rate and that the profits of the monopolist are too high. Instead of controvertin him in any reasonable manner th officials have been deliberately ignorin his communications. The public hav good reason to suspect that the profit charged by the importing agency are un warranted. Will the authorities undertake to dispel this growing suspicion from the public mind? Will Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim inform the public at what rates they have been buying their consignments of old and new rice, so that the public may judge whether the profits charged are not too exorbitant?

THE SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY.

We publish elsewhere an account by ur special commissioner of the genesis of the Sholapur strike and the unfortunate developments which led to the tragedy of Monday the 16th inst. The account has been prepared after the most careful and exhaustive enquiry which it was possible for our commissioner to make on the spot. We were glad to publish a letter from Mr. Crerar, yesterday, characterising the statement made that the disorderliness of the crowd on the 16th inst. was contributed to by the rough handling of one of their leaders by the Collector, as being absolutely without foundation. In ordinary circumstances, after such an emphatic contradiction by Government, we would have deemed it wrong to repeat the publication of such an allegation. But the enquiries made by our special commissioner show that the view widely held in Sholapur is that this allegation is true. And we have published this to draw the attention of Sir George Lloyd's Government to this view which cannot be ignored. Further, we have to urge this. The contradiction published by Government is presumably based on the report supplied by the Collector himself. And while we have no reason to doubt his statement, the consideration must be taken into account that the statement is made by an officer, whose handling of the situation has evoked a feeling of considerable dissatisfaction among the people. Further, the fact is there that there is a widely held view in the city that the allegation in question is not untrue. We hope the view is wrong. But it is not the part of wisdom to ignore it. On the other hand, justice to the Collector himself and respect for the feelings of the people alike demand that the conduct of the Collector must be fully vindicated and the allegation proved to be false by an independent and impartial commission of enquiry. It is with a view to urge on Government the necessity of promptly appointing such a commission that we have published the account just as it was prepared by our special commissioner after the closest possible local enquiry. We trust Sir George Lloyd will readily meet with the general desire of the citizens of Sholapur, for in doing so he will only be doing the just and right thing that the situation demands.

Notes of the Day.

Officials Forgive All.

Mr. Macpherson, in accepting the resolution of Mr. Patel on the Royal Amnesty, spoke with candour, but he allowed a tone of asperity to break in certain parts of his speech. It would have been ridiculous if the Government of India had opposed the resolution. They with a show of grace took it up as a confirmation of their intentions. Mr. Macpherson probably overdid his part when he said that the policy of conciliation and forgiveness was followed by the Government of India even before the Proclamation. Though it is generally known that the Government of India proposed an amnesty for the Punjab, it is not equally well-known that they coupled the proposal with the suggestion of a private inquiry into the atrocities. A public enquiry was not favoured by them. Mr. Macpherson speaks as if the Government were, in the matter of the Punjab, more sinned against than sinning; they were willing to forgive, with, of course, nothing to apologise for in respect of their own impeccable attitude. May we ask how it could be possible, with such melting forgiveness in their favour, that eighteen people who applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, were hanged without a day's reprieve? The Government were then very stern; though Mr. Macpherson is now effervescing with recollections of their forgiveness. We do not quite understand the "base insinuation" which he refuted. The Government, as we know, wanted to give an amnesty and get a private enquiry. What we got was a public enquiry, which has been upset by a belated amnesty. And the report of Reuter that officials were bilious over the amnesty no one refuted as a calumny. The policy of forgiveness, professed by Government before the Proclamation, should be distinguished from the obligations of the amnesty to give the latter some meaning.

Why Court Disappointment?

There is one statement of acual policy in Mr. Macpherson's speech, which may be specified: "As soon as it appears to Government that an individual could be released without danger to public safety, his Excellency would be ready to extend the Royal Clemency to him." The opinion of his Excellency is distilled from a mass of other people's opinions, and the scope for misinformation and caprice is the only thing that hinders the full application of the amnesty. As it is, there is no uniformity of treatment in the provinces, though the account of good deeds is by no means closed. Mr. Macpherson was rather fastidious about his understanding of the word co-operation. He lamented the speeches of some leaders as promoting hatred of Government, without referring to the actions of some officials, which brings about the same result a thousand-fold. Mr. Macpherson is quite mistaken in his estimate of the speeches. If amnesty is expected to be followed by subsequent silence, officials are waiting for a rude awakening. Moreover, with the dawn of responsible Government, the corporal identity between officials and Government will be lessened, with greater chances of tolerance. The Government must be prepared for more outspoken criticism in the future. For officials to think that they might silence by amnesty those whom they failed, on the whole, to gag by coercion, is a mistake; they must overcome their godlike sensitiveness and all may yet be well.

Indians in British Africa.

The Government of India have condescended to accept the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's resolution on the question of Indian grievances in British South and East African, though in a modified form. The resolution, as passed, does not signify much and merely recommends to the Government of India to do what they have already set about doing, by deputing Sir Benjamin Robertson to South Africa and later to East Africa also. The resolution, therefore, in the manner passed, does but endorse the Government of India's action. The Council should have made a more definite recommendation to the Government. From what has so far transpired, in public at least, the Government of India's attitude towards the African Indian question does not appear to be as unbending and energetic as it should be. The Government of India appear to be more concerned about the status of the Colonies concerned than about that of their own and of this country. South Africa was a self-Governing Colony before Lord Chelmsford came to hold the Viceregal reins in India, but did not this very Colony yield to the dignified threat of Lord Hardinge that reprisals would be resorted to, if it disregarded the claims of justice and humanity in its treatment of Indian fellow-subjects of the King. British East Africa is not even a self-governing colony, but merely a protectorate and yet the Government of India have done very little so far to assert, in the emphatic and uncompromising manner in which it ought to be done, the claims of Indians, who vastly preponderate over the whites, for political equality with the latter. It should have been more the concern of the Government of India than that of "politicians" to watch the developments in Colonies, where there is a large emigrant Indian population. It is left to Mr. Andrews, to whom this country cannot be too grateful, to throw light on the subject and sound the tocsin of alarm. Indians in East Africa have been permitted to be "represented" on the local Legislative Council by two "nominees" of "Government. Col. Amery states that the question of conceding to Indians the elective franchise is "under consideration." Does this show the readiness of the Imperial Government or of the other members of the Imperial Commonwealth to accord to India the equality of status which was won by her as a result of her splendid part in the war and as an equal member of the League of Nations? Whether it be in the Crown Colonies, Protectorates or Self-Governing Dominions, India's equality of status should no longer be denied and Indians are determined that it shall no more be challenged.

England's Work in Persia.

The Persian Treaty has already begun to have effect. Britain has earnestly taken the work of organisation in Persia. Only it cannot yet be said where the civilising process will lead Persia. The British concessionaire has appeared in Persia and a British Railway Syndicate formed. It was at first announced that the Syndicate would only carry out the survey and that Persia would be entitled to build the Railway, if it liked. The later and more correct information is that the syndicate has the option not only of a survey but of construction of the Railway. All this was anticipated. Lord Curzon is not the man to spend British money for nothing and take upon himself the humanitarian burden of improving the level of administration in other countries. Persia's independence has been assured but the exploitation of Persia's resources has begun. Persia's financial adviser has already been chosen and he will be shortly on the way to Teheran. It remains to be seen whether this exploitation of Persia's resources is to be in the interests of and controlled by the Persians themselves. We hope it will be so.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Feb. 21.—It has been decided not to publish newspapers in London and the Provinces on Good Friday.

London, Feb. 21.—Stockholm.—The death is announced of Nordenfelt, inventor of the Nordenfelt quick-firing gun.

London, Feb. 21.—A Cairo message to "The Times" says that Captain Cockerell has resumed his flight to the Cape.

The death of the well-known journalist Lord Russel is announced.

The House of Commons has rejected by 105 votes to 26 the second reading of the Bill to enable the local authorities to trade as companies on behalf of the ratepayers.

In connection with the shoot g of the Police patrols in Dublin, the soldiers raided the premises in Grafton Street. They proceeded thither in a tank and armoured cars and arrested seven persons.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE AND TRAGEDY.

CASE FOR INQUIRY.

BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

So many misleading statements have appeared regarding the origin of the Sholapur strike that it is necessary to examine in detail how the trouble arose and owing to what unfortunate circumstances were the strikers fired at on Monday, the 16th instant. Careful investigations on the spot have elicited many facts which were previously unknown because many of the mill operatives, terrorised into silence, were most unwilling to come forward and make any statements. It will be useful to set out in advance how the Sholapur public resents deeply the action of Mr. Simcox, the Collector, in giving the order to fire. There is a very widely-held belief that, but for the hasty action of Mr. Simcox, but for the attitude of perpetual interference which he displayed throughout, this quarrel between Capital and Labour would have been brought to an easier solution. It is remarkable that the mill operatives have had no grievance against either the police or the military in Sholapur; as a matter of fact, Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent of Police, is held in great respect throughout the town and is quite a popular person with the workers. The military has been there for more than three weeks, but there has not been a single case of any fracas between the soldiers and the mill operatives. The latter contend that their conduct throughout has been peaceful and even on Monday, the 16th, when they were suddenly fired upon, they would have gone away immediately, had it been possible for such a large crowd to disperse quickly. It is not denied that after the blank volley was fired, a few stones were thrown by boys and some hooligans, but the majority of the workmen were going away when suddenly a real regular volley was fired at them. There are two very serious allegations made in this connection, into which it is imperatively necessary for Government carefully to inquire. The first is, that Mr. Simcox, the Collector, when he met the crowd on the evening of Monday, the 16th, called up Bhimrao, one of the men's leaders, and on his saying that the crowd was beyond his control, gave him a couple of blows. [This allegation has been contradicted by Government as being absolutely without foundation.—Editor, "B. C."] The second serious allegation is that of the bodies brought up for inquest, one showed wounds of such a nature that the Punchas and the Magistrate were in doubt whether they were bullet wounds and recommended the case to be sent up for post-mortem, but no such post-mortem was ever held. There is a lot of mystery surrounding this affair and public feeling in Sholapur is very keen in demanding an inquiry into the matter. Outside official circles, every one is agreed in the belief that throughout the workers have been remarkably quiet and peaceful. The assertions in some quarters that the operatives wanted to wreck the Sholapur mills on the day they were fired on or to cause damage to any other mill is absolutely untrue.

"Mr. Simcox Mainly Responsible."

A study of the various phases which the situation developed into, will bring out the fact, that the main responsibility for the happenings on Monday, the 16th, lies on Mr. Simcox. The strike began on January 26th. No attempt had yet been made to find out exactly how it arose, but inquiries made during the last week have now brought to light the fact that even so early as January 10th it was clear to the management of the Sholapur mills that the workers wanted further concessions. In fact they did submit an application to that effect and were informed that Mr. Narottam would personally look into the matter after a visit to Sholapur. For one reason or another, it was not possible for the latter to come over. And a rumour was circulated in the Sholapur mills that the Shet Saheb at Bombay was willing to accede to their demands, but it was the management at Sholapur which obstructed his wishes. Now there are two factions among the Sholapur mill-workers and one of them, apparently egged on to take definite action by the operatives in the Laxumi and Vishnu Mills, which have no such any extensive schemes of welfare work as the Sholapur Mills, forced the other faction to come out on the 26th instant. The other mills promptly followed within the space of an hour. It is remarkable that the operatives in the Sholapur Mills who are out, have no particular grievance against their masters and the belief is still held by many of the men that their demands would be substantially met if only Mr. Narottam would come down to Sholapur. It appears this has been the tradition in these mills for so many years.

Two Committees.

The day after the strike, there sprang into existence a committee composed of Mr. Strutton, Mr. Manikchand Shah and three others, one of them being Mr. Imam Saheb, a retired police officer. The Rev. Mr. Strutton looks after the Criminal Tribes Settlement, Mr. Manikchand is a young man of means with plenty of leisure. Not one of these gentlemen had any influence with the operatives, but it is well-known now that Mr. Manikchand went round and told the workers on the 27th that he would see the Mill Managers and get them the best possible terms. In the evening the workers came to know that he had been unable to do anything of the kind and they also learnt that the gentlemen who composed this Committee, were there more or less because of the Collector's wishes. The men did not quite understand why the Collector was unwilling to take some direct and leading part in the affair. They distrusted the Committee and it came to a speedy and unlamented end that very day. The workers declared that they were very willing to entrust their case to some body in whom they could have confidence. This is said to have considerably annoyed the Collector. The next day, the 28th, the workers elected Mr. V. N. Sathaye, a retired Deputy Collector, who is now an Honorary Magistrate of Sholapur, as one of their spokesmen and consented to have on the Committee, Mr. Samant, a pleader and three other gentlemen. This new Committee wished that Mr. Strutton and Mr. Manikchand, who had begun the work, should continue to co-operate with them, and all these gentlemen met together and were interviewing the labour leaders when developments occurred, which seriously undermined the confidence of the workers in anybody whom they regarded as the Collector's nominees. Hardly had the Committee met when Mr. Sathaye received a note from Mr. Simcox, asking him immediately to see him. The latter replied that he was consulting labour leaders and could not come over immediately. Within a quarter of an hour another note came from the Collector, this time to Mr. Strutton. The latter after its perusal declared that no useful purpose could be served by his remaining on that Committee and left it. Mr. Manikchand followed his example. The result of this attitude of Mr. Simcox was that the workers and those who wanted to represent their case to their masters felt that the head of the district was not taking the situation seriously enough. Mr. Sathaye heard the men's demands, which, in a sense, consisted of a grant of 40 per cent. increase to the fixed wage-earners, and a 50 per cent. increase to the piece-workers, together with the bestowal "of all other concessions given to Bombay workers", and intimated to the men the next day that the managers were willing to give 15 and 30 per cent., respectively, and would announce what other benefits they would recommend. On the 28th, the Managers had issued a circular, making various concessions. They told the men, in that circular, that the mills would be opened on 31st January when they would give the 15 and 30 per cent. increase, and promised that they would not take steps against the men's leaders, that the hours of work would be reduced to 10, that the grain concessions would be continued, that all the mills would enjoy the various workmen's benefits such as compensation in case of accident, medical treatment, etc., but they declared that these concessions had nothing to do with those offered at Bombay.

A Week's Lock-out.

The operatives refused to resume work in agreement with this circular and the situation remained the same until the 4th of February. Every day the men used to gather in a place called the Home Maidan, listen to speeches and go home quietly. Neither the police nor the military had any trouble with them. On the 4th February another circular was issued by the Mill Managers declaring a week's lock-out from the 6th if the men did not resume work on that day. This circular mentioned various pains and penalties, chief among these being the suspension of the annual bonus, and of the grain concession after the month of February. It appears several workers went home to their villages during the week which followed this circular. The mills remained closed for a week and then began work with about one-fifth of their usual normal strength. On the 7th, the men sent up a petition to the Collector to intervene. His reply was that he would look into the matter only under certain stipulations. He did not want to meet any representative of the weavers, the very men who were prominent in going on strike and he insisted upon the presence of representatives from the men belonging to the Criminal Tribe Settlement, men who were actually working in the mills and had no grievance. Such an attitude considerably irritated the operatives, but their disappointment and irritation did not result in any disturbance of peace and order.

The Fateful 16th !

On the 16th, the men learnt that the day before notices had been posted in the mills asking them to resume work on the 18th, when they would get their pay after the 25th February. The men wanted to go and interview the managers and demand arrears of pay. They met as usual about 10 o'clock in the morning when a message from Mr. Baptista was read out to them. What followed can best be described in the simple words of a worker who was present at the meeting and became an eye-witness of the shooting tragedy. In the account which he gave and which has been endorsed by several other eye-witnesses, he said:—

"The men (sent to Mr. Baptista) returned on the 16th by the (Bombay) Mail. The meeting was then being held. The discussion centred round demanding arrears of pay, asking the millowners to send out the men who were working or to take us in by conceding our demands. Mr. Samant, pleader, then read out Mr. Baptista's letter. We met Mr. Hodlur the Police Inspector. We informed him that he should either allow us to go to the Mill Managers or bring them to us to arrange about the arrears of pay. He said he would look to it but asked us not to go to the managers, adding that he would give us some reply by 2 p.m. At 2,

(Continued on page 10.)

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

ITS PROGRAMME OUTLINED.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY FAVOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Feb. 25.

NEW YORK.—The Republican State Convention has unanimously adopted the programme which will be the Republican keynote during the coming Presidential campaign. After declaring against all forms of violence and revolutionary agitation, the programme favours immediate ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the declarations making it clear that the United States retain unconditional rights to withdraw from the League of Nations on a proper notice, that the United States assume no obligations to send the American forces abroad, and that the United States shall not be drawn by the operation of Part 13 of the Treaty into the net spread by international socialism. The programme favours an international conference meeting at stated intervals to consider the rules of the international law.

PEACE CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

PREMIER ANTICIPATES PROLONGED SITTINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 25.

PARIS.—The London correspondent of the "Temps" states that owing to the amount of work still to be dealt with Mr. Lloyd George anticipates that the Conference will sit London throughout March.

The Hungarian delegation is expected in London next week.

The Hungarian reply to the Peace terms is due to-day.

NEW IRISH DECREE FOR NIGHT.

DUBLIN PEOPLE TO REMAIN INDOOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 25.

The Irish military authorities have decreed that after February 23rd everybody must remain indoors in the Dublin metropolitan district between midnight and five o'clock in the morning.

SIRRY PASHA.

RESIGNS MINISTERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 25.

CAIRO.—Sirry Pasha, Minister of Public Works, has again resigned and is retiring from political life.

IMPORTANCE OF CAIRO TO THE EMPIRE.

MAJOR ORMSBY GORE'S LECTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 25.

Major Ormsby Gore in the course of lecture laid emphasis on the importance Cairo to the Empire. He described Southern Asia as the body of the Empire and the Suez Canal as the neck by which it was connected with England as the head. The British still had a great deal of service to do for that part of the world.

TAX ON WAR TIMES FORTUNES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN FAVOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. Feb. 25.

Addressing the Select Committee appointed to investigate the desirability of tax on the fortunes made during the war, Mr. Chamberlain said he was of opinion that there was nothing in principle against the proposal to make a levy in respect of these fortunes. Indeed a very strong widespread feeling existed in its favour. The feeling that an immense increase of wealth had been obtained during or owing to the war while the bulk of citizen were no better off or were absolutely impoverished compared with their previous position had created a sense of injustice which menaced all the accumulated wealth.

HIGH PRICES AND EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

EARLY DISCUSSION WITH EXPERTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Supreme Council has arranged an early discussion with the experts on the problem of high prices and the European rates of exchange.

WHAT POLAND WANTS.

REPLY TO RUSSIA'S OFFER OF PEACE.

ILLEGALITY OF THE PARTITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Feb. 25.

A message from Warsaw states that the reply of the Polish Government to Russia's peace offer will be ready in a few days. It has been submitted to the London Peace Conference. The reply will insist on the illegality of all the three partitions of Poland and will propose a scheme for carrying the Polish eastern frontier to Dvina and the Dniester, but the Poles admit the subsequent right of the populations thus included to self-determination, if they repudiate Polish nationality.

LOSTOV RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 25.

The War Office announces that the Volunteer Army on the 20th inst. recaptured Lostov and took 1,500 prisoners, 20 guns and a quantity of war material.

BOLSHEVIK HORRORS.

BRUTAL MURDER OF BRITISH OFFICERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Feb. 25.

The "Morning Post", in the course of a leader, says it learns on good authority that four British officers were murdered with Koltchak.

ALLIES AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

NOT TO MAKE SEPARATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Feb. 25.

PRAGUE.—The Foreign Minister states that Czecho-Slovakia will not make a separate peace with Russia and will only act in accord with the Allies.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

READY TO DEMOBILISE RED ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 3-20 p.m., Feb. 25.

The "Morning Post" learns from Copenhagen that on the eve of his departure to England, Mr. O'Grady was informed that the Soviet Government was ready to consent to the complete demobilisation of the Red Army on the condition that the integrity of the frontiers of Soviet Russia was guaranteed by the Entente.

Conversations took place between Mr. O'Grady and M. Litvinoff concerning the economic conditions to be established in industrial and agricultural enterprises, which will form the concessions to be given to the Entente capitalists. Conversations also took place concerning possible modification of the Soviet form of Government.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

£1000 FOR EXPERT OPINION.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji a member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has placed the sum of £1,000 at the disposal of the Committee of the Chamber for the purpose of inviting the opinions of expert economists on the subject of Indian Currency and Exchange, there being a general consensus that the policy recommended in the majority report of the Indian Currency Committee is not altogether in the interests of Indian industry and trade. The honorarium offered by Mr. Bomanji will be paid to the writer of the best monograph on the Currency system most advantageous to India. The monograph should be submitted to the Chamber by the 31st of May 1919 and should be in the form which could be submitted to the League of Nations. The Committee of Chamber will appoint judges.

RESTRICTIONS ON MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, President National Poor Relief Emergency Corps, Bombay, has received the following letter from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor with reference to the National Poor Relief Emergency Corps' memorial to the Governor requesting the removal of the restrictions in the way of Mr. Horniman's return to India:

Government House,

Bombay, 20th February, 1920.

Sir,—I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 17th instant with enclosure and to inform you that it has been transferred to the Political Department for official consideration and disposal.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) C. G. ADAM,

for Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

ROWLATT ACT NOT TO GO!

PRESS ACT TO BE MODIFIED.

PASSPORT RESTRICTIONS TO CONTINUE.

CENSUS BILL PASSED.

HINDU MARRIAGE BILL INTRODUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided.

PROCEEDINGS.

After interpellations Sir William Vincent presented the Select Committee's report on the Workman's Breach of Contract Act Amendment Bill.

On his motion, Raja Rampal Singh was added to the Select Committee on the Charitable and Religious Trusts Bill, vice Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who said he was unable to act. The former's name was not added on the first occasion owing to an oversight.

THE SENSUS BILL.

Mr. Shafi moved that the Select Committe's report on the Census Bill be taken into consideration. He said no notice of amendments have been received. The Bill as amended was considered and passed.

Sir George Lowndes moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Provincial Insolvency Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. In the course of his speech, he explained the main changes embodied in the Bill and acknowledged the valuable work done by Messrs Kincaid, Chanda and Sarma in the Select Committee. Their knowledge and hearty co-operation had been of the utmost value. He also thanked the Legislative Department for the way it bore the heavy strain of work. In dealing with the Bill he said it was a dull piece of legislation but none the less a very useful piece of work. He hoped it would be of benefit to the community.

Mr. B. N. Sarma moved that in the following sub-clause which ran:—"Subject to the provisions of this Act and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every such decision shall be final and binding for all purposes, "as between the debtor and all claimants against the debtor's estate who were parties thereto," and persons claiming through or under them or any of them" in place of the italicised words "as between the debtor and all claimants against the debtor's estate who were parties thereto" the words "as between on the one hand the debtor and the debtor's estate and on the other hand all claimants against him or it" be substituted. Mr. Sarma regretted he could not induce the acceptance of this amendment in the Select Committee. He hoped he would enlist the Law Member's sympathy now.

Sir George Lowndes said his heart went with Mr. Sarma but his judgment was still against him. But if the Council accepted it he would not object. The amendment was put and accepted.

Mr. Sarma next moved that the following proviso be deleted in clause 78:—"Where an order of adjudication has been annulled under this Act, in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or application for the execution of a decree other than a suit or application in respect of which the leave of the Court was obtained under sub section of section which might have been brought or made but for the making of an order of adjudication under this Act, the period from the date of the order of adjudication to the date of the order of annulment shall be excluded provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a suit or application in respect of a debt provable but not proved under this Act."

Sir George Lowndes strongly recommended to the Council not to accept it. The amendment was rejected and the Bill as amended was passed.

On the motion of Sir George Barnes, the Indian Steam Vessels Act Amendent Bill was considered and passed.

Sir William Vincent moved that the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration and passed. He said no criticism had been received.

The motion was agreed to.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Mr. Dobbs introduced a Bill to take power to require passports of persons entering British India. He said:—

"My Lord, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill enabling the Government to make rules with a view to preventing any person not in possession of a passport from entering India by sea, land or air. The present passport rules were framed in 1917 under the Defence of India Act, of 1915, which will cease to be in force six months after the termination of the war. It is not known when this will be, but it may be presumed that the Peace terms with the last of the enemy Powers, Turkey, will be ratified within the next two or three months, so that the present passport rules will cease to be in force about 9 months hence. The passport rules of 1917 make it obligatory for all persons entering or leaving India by sea to be in possession of a properly issued and visaed passport not more than two years old and the rules are in practice granted for single journeys only. There are large classes of exemptions including bona fide labourers travelling between India and the Malay States or Ceylon and bona fide Mahomedan pilgrims coming to and from Basrah or Jeddah. The system is reported to have worked satisfactorily and may, on the whole, be said to have fulfilled the object for which it was introduced. That is to say, it has formed a reasonably effective check upon the movements to and from India of actual or potential spies and Bolshevik propogandists. It was at first hoped that after the war it would be possible to do away with the system, but it is only too evident that the end of actual hostilities will not free India or any other country of order and peaceful conditions from the great danger to meet which the passport system was devised. Not only the United Kingdom and the dominions of Canada and Australia, but also certain foreign nations such as the United States and Sweden have already decided to retain their war regulations controlling entry into those countries and it is believed that practically every civilised country intends to follow their example; although we have not yet received detailed information of the intentions of the countries other than those mentioned. In the United Kingdom, the Aliens Restrictions Act of 1914, was continued and extended by the Aliens Restrictions Amendment Act of 1919, and an order in Council was promulgated, whereby, with certain exceptions, all persons landing in the United Kingdom, whether British subjects or foreigners, have to be in possession of a passport. The new Aliens Restrictions Act, under which this order is passed, will continue in force until the 23rd December, 1920. With regard to foreigners, India and the Dominions have been definitely invited by His Majesty's Government to bring their system into line so far as is possible with that of the United Kingdom.

"THE DANGER TO INDIA."

I need not dwell at length upon the very special danger to which India would be exposed in the present state of the world, if no attempt were made to scrutinise the intentions and antecedents of persons trying to enter her territories. We know that the Bolshevik Government have published far and wide their intention of flooding the East generally and India in particular with trained revolutionary propagandists. We may expect attempts on the part of the agents of Bolshevism to penetrate this country by every possible route and every possible means. We know that there are a number of such persons at the schools of the Propaganda at Moscow Tashkent and elsewhere in Soviet Russia. I am sure that all the members of this Council, whatever their political creed, will unite in the desire to prevent so far as possible this pernicious penetration, the object of which is to create hatred and strife not so much between the Government and the governed as between the "haves" and the "have-nots." In addition there is the question of restricting the entry into India for the present of former enemy subjects. The Government of India have not yet finally formulated their policy on this point, except in the case of Germans and German-Austrians, whose entry into India will at all events be generally prohibited for a period of 5 years. The Council will observe that the Bill which is now being introduced is merely an Enabling Bill and that the force of it will reside in the rules. The obligation to obtain a passport at present imposed on persons leaving India is being definitely abandoned and this may remove a considerable inconvenience from the travelling public although in the case of persons going to countries requiring passports which, I fear, will be most countries, there will at present be very little practical difference. The object of leaving the main operations of the Bill to be embodied in rules is to secure elasticity in view of the rapidly changing conditions of the outside world. It is the intention of the Government of India at present to relax the conditions governing the validity of passports making visaed passports last for one year instead of a new one being required as at present for every journey. And this relaxation will, I hope, be further extended as the world settles down. On the other hand the Bill takes power to require passports from persons entering India by land and air, as well as by sea. It is not our present intention to make passports obligatory for entry by land except in the case of the Nushki Railway by which there is the danger of the entry of Bolshevik emissaries."

MR. SARMA'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Sarma said they had every desire to co-operate with Government in the object of preventing undesirable aliens from entering this country with a view to carry on their nefarious propaganda of unsettling the minds of Indians, but what he objected to was the provision in the Bill which gave extensive powers to the Executive to prevent *bonafide* Indian subjects returning to India without passports. The question was not whether the Executive exercised the power wisely or unwisely, but whether the power should at all be conferred on the Executive against Indian subjects. The Government had already necessary powers to deal summarily with undesirable persons by means of the Madras Regulations, Bengal Regulations and the

(Continued on page 10.)

RAWLATT ACT NOT TO GO!

(Continued from page 9.)

recently passed Rowlatt Act, when such persons arrived in India. But there was absolutely no need to take power to prevent them from coming to their homes. To take for instance the case of Lala Lajpat Rai, under the Defence of India rules, he was prevented from entering India. That was an extremely undesirable act on the part of the Government The best course would have been to have allowed Lala Lajpatrai to return to India and then proceed against him under the various Acts if he had misbehaved outside India. This Bill should, therefore, be confined to Aliens and if Government were prepared to go further they might extend it to other parts of the British Empire. But, so far as British Indian subjects were concerned there was absolutely no justification for these powers.

MR. PIPON'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Pipon, claiming 3½ years of practical experience in the working of the passport system in India and familiarity with the system in most other countries, tried to convince Mr. Sarma that he was wrong when he made the suggestion that the Government of India were exempting British subjects from the operation of the law, which insisted on passports. There was no question of principle involved. It was merely a question of practice. The passport system entailed not only a properly constituted authority to issue passports but a machinery for checking them. It was perfectly impossible for that machinery to guess the nationality of any peron except by the production of passports What was rather interesting in this matter was that the French Government during the war was confronted with very much the same difficulty as Mr. Sarma. The French Government were very sensitive as to the rights of Frenchmen in France and, consequently, they made some attempts to lay down rules by which foreigners had to produce certain papers and Frenchmen were exempted from such production. The result was that unfortunate Frenchmen who had no papers were stopped and those who had them went through without difficulty. It was not an easy matter without passport to prove whether a person who returned was an Indian or not.

Mr. Sarma: May I rise for a personal explanation? I only meant that there should be a clause in the Bill empowering Government to exempt British Indian subjects or that necessary safeguards should be taken in their cases.

Mr. Pipon: It is practically impossible to exempt any particular classes of persons.

Mr. Khaparde wanted that the rules to be framed under the Bill should be revised by the Council.

Mr. Chanda agreed with Mr. Khaparde.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Sir William Vincent pointed out that this was only a motion for leave to introduce the Bill. A good deal of attention had been drawn to the possible exclusion of Indian subjects of His Majety and subjects of the Native states from entering British India. As one who had been in charge of the Home Department during a great portion of the war, Sir William explained that it was never the policy of the Government of India to take that extreme step. Referring to the case of Lala Lajpat Rai mentioned by Mr. Sarma, the speaker made it clear that he went of his own accord to to America before the war. He got his passports from America and from the Secretary of State for India and he, the speaker, could not find in this very short time if any orders were issued against him by the Government of India. The suggestion that the Government wanted to exclude subjects of Indian states was really fanciful.

Mr. Shafi drew the attention of the Council to sub-clause 3 of clause and said that the Bill did not exclude any one from entering British India. It only authorised the Governor-General to frame rules.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. Dobbs briefly replied after which the Bill was introduced.

Sir Claude Hill introduced a Bill to amend the Dourine Act 1910, and a Bill to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy.

IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT AMENDMENT

Sir George Barnes moved that the Bill to extend the operation of and otherwise to amend the Import and Export of Goods Act 1916 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Sitha Nath Ray, Mr. Mant, Mr. Sarma, Mr. Ley, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Crum, Mr. Jaffer, Mr. Cook and the mover and that it be a special instruction to the Select Committee to consider whether the provisions of section 3 of the said Act should be amended with the object of limiting its scope and if so to report the amendments in the Act which the Committee consider necessary or desirable to give effect to that purpose.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

HINDU MARRIAGE BILL.

On the Council re-assembling after lunch Sir George Lowndes presiding Mr. Patel moved that "the Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir William Vincent Mr. Muddiman, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Chanda, Mr Sastri, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. McPherson, Mr Sinha, and Mr. Kincaid."

Mr. Patel hoped in the observations he would make he would not offend his Hindu friends here or outside this Council as making an attack on the caste system. The Hindu community was divided into four principal castes, which again were divided into sub-castes. Inter sub-caste marriages were admittedly allowed by the Shastras and they were in consonance with the general Hindu feeling and hundreds of such marriages had taken place in different parts of India. Inter-caste marriages were divided into Anuloga and Prathiloga, i.e., marriage between a high caste man with a woman of low caste and marriage between a lowcaste man with a woman of high caste respectively. Prathiloga marriages were condemned by shastras, whereas Anuloga ones were permitted by the Hindu custom. The object of this Bill was to validate not only inter sub-caste marriages, but also inter-caste marriages and issues. Therefore, it would, beside removing doubts cast on the validity of inter-sub-caste marriages, valiadate inter-caste marriages. By this Bill the religious nature of the Hindu marriage was retained and he did not wish to engraft any new principle not sanctioned by Hindus. The Bill was first introduced in September, 1918, and since then 18 months had passed and all possible opportunities had been afforded for public opinion on it and therefore there was no question of rushing the Bill through now. Referring to the opinions of local Governments, Mr. Patel said the Governments of Assam and Burma opposed the Bill unless it was proved there was a great majority of opinion in favour of it. The Governments of the United Provinces and Coorg supported the Bill but those of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Provinces did not desire to express an opinion. The Governments of the Punjab, Bombay and Madras were in favour of the Bill being deferred whereas those of Delhi, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Bengal and Aimere wanted only non-officials to vote on it. Referring to the opinion of Indian High Courts, the Judicial Commissioners' Courts, etc., etc., Mr. Patel said the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay had no criticisms to offer. The judges of the Allahabad High Courts were in favour of the Bill and the speaker quoted at length the views of Sir Pramoda Charan Banerjee. The Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces was also in favour of the Bill but in Madras while six judges did not express any opinion and while Mr. Justice Kumaraswamy Sastriar opposed it Mr. Justice Sadasiv Iyer entirely agreed with the Bill. The Chief Court of Burma and Judicial Commissioners' Court of Ajmere were also in favour. In representing the opinion of the Hindu community, Mr. Patel contended that the Bill found support among very great majority of the Hindus. Numerically speaking the Hindu community did not consist of Brahmanas only. It consisted of four castes and if they analysed sub-castes they would find that Sudras non-Brahmanas were in favour of the Bill. It was, therefore, not correct or fair to think that because only Brahmanas were against the Bill therefore the whole community of Hindus was against the Bill. Even among the Brahmans there were a large number of educated persons who were in favour of the Bill. In conclusion, Mr. Patel said that when they wanted political equality they should also grant social equality and maintained the Bill helped the castes to preserve autonomy.

SIR W. VINCENT'S AMENDMENT.

Sir William Vincent moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes and all non-official members of this Council. In doing so, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar opposed, saying the Bill was an encroachment in Hindu religious system. The Bill, if passed, would either be ineffective or prove to be of the most revolutionary character.

Raja Rampal Singh opposed the motion and said he would like the Bill to wait till the new Council under the Reforms Act came into existence. One year was not very long to wait.

Mr. Sarma said when the Bill was introduced, he supported its principle. He was sorry, however, the mover did not meet the objections which he raised then. If the Bill as it stood were passed it would do more harm than good. The position which he took was that they would enact a measure which would help in building the structure of the Community. He would not vote one way or the other.

Discussion was not finished when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At to-day's Council, Sir William Marris replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question regarding voters in the Bombay Presidency, said:—"The number of persons in the Bombay Presidency excluding Bombay and Karachi cities which were not included in the calculations who were estimated to have an annual income of Rs. 250 or over, was 170.610. As regards the reason why the Franchise Committee did not include the receipt of an annual income of this amount in their proposals for the Franchise, the Hon. Member is referred to Paragraph 9 of their Report in which it is stated that the proposals of the Committee were based on the possession of property as evidenced by the pay of Land Revenue rent or Local rates in rural areas or Municipal rates in urban areas and of Income-tax generally. It is presumed that the Committee considered that it would not be possible to make annual income, not so evidenced, the basis of a satisfactory electoral roll."

Sir William Marris replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question regarding allotment of seats to the rural population of Broach and Kaira, said:—"It is proposed to allot from 5 to 7 additional seats to rural constituencies in the provinces of Madras, Bengal and the Provinces where the disparity in favour of urban areas is conspicuous. The Hon. Member is referred to the statistics of population and voting strength contained in Paragraph E of Appendix 2 to the Report of the Franchise Committee. The Government of India do not consider that the disparity between the two pairs of districts is greater than must inevitably occur in any practical scheme of distribution of seats."

SUKKAR BARRAGE.

Sir Claude Hill replying to the Khan Sahib Shah Nawaz's question regarding the Sukkar Barrage said:—

(a) In respect of the development of irrigation in Sind since 1900, the Hon. Member is referred to pages 21 and 22 of the Review of Irrigation in India for 1917-18. Since 1880 the total irrigation from Government works in Sind has increased from 1½ to 3¾ million acres and it is anticipated that when the principal works recently completed, under construction or under consideration are in full working order an additional area of 946,000 acres will be irrigated. This extension of the irrigated area is exclusive of the Sukkar Barrage Scheme which is estimated will provide irrigation for an increase of 2,200,000 acres of annual cultivation or double the cultivation of the whole of the central area of Sind.

(b) There has been no delay in the matter of the Sukkar Barrage except such as is incidental in the framing and consideration of a project of a great magnitude which is estimated to cost about 1401 lakhs.

(c) The plans and estimates for the Barrage portion of the project have been completed and are under consideration of the Government of Bombay. A soil survey of the tracts under command has recently been completed and the revision of the projects for the right and left bank canals has been taken in hand. No date can be fixed as to when the construction of the project will be taken in hand.

At question time, Mr. W. M. Hailey replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question regarding taxation, said the Government of India took the remarks of the Joint Committee to mean that in future provincial taxation should be imposed only on the initiative of the whole local Government and with the concurrence of the local legislature. It is proposed that the rules regarding the Budget and taxation should be framed in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

Sir William Marris replying to Mr. Patel's question regarding the Standing Committees of Legislative bodies, drew the Hon. Member's attention to paragraph 10 of the Joint Committee's report which runs as follows:—The Committee think that it may often greatly assist the political education of India if the Standing Committee of the Legislative bodies are attached to certain Departments of Government. But they only express this opinion on the understanding that the appointment of such Committees, their composition and the regulations which govern their procedure shall be matters wholly and exclusively within the discretion of the Governor-General or of the Governor as the case may be.

In view of this strong expression of opinion Sir William Marris said the Government of India did not propose that the Governor-General's or Governor's discretion should be fettered by rules under the Act.

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question regarding the abolition confidential reports on Gazetted officers said:—The Government of India do not contemplate any change of the existing practice in this matter.

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question regarding Kazi Abdul Ghaffar, said his Excellency the Governor-General has considered the case and has decided that it would not at present be consistent with public safety to cancel the internment order.

REPEAL OF ROWLATT AND PRESS ACTS?

Mr. Patel asked: Do the Government propose to take immediate steps to repeal the Rowlatt Act.

Sir William Vincent: The answer is in the negative.

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. V. J. Patel's question regarding the repeal of the Press Act said the Government do not propose to repeal the Press Act but they will examine the suggestions for its amendment made by Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer.

Mr. Patel asked: What is the personnel of the informal Advisory Committee recently appointed by the Government of India to examine the draft rules, regulations and standing orders under the new Government of India Act? Is Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea included as a member of that Committee? If not, why not? Are any members of the Moderate or the Congress deputations that were sent to England in connection with the Reforms included as members of that Committee? If not why not?

Sir William Marris said: The members the Committee are the Hons. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sardar Bahadur Sunder Singh Majithia, Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Mr. W. E. Crum, Mr. N. F. Paton. It is understood that Messrs. Sastri, Banerjea and Sapru were members of a deputation which went to England in connection with the Reforms.

Mr. Patel: What about the Congress deputation? That part of my question has not been answered.

Sir William Marris: I am not aware of the exact personnel of the Congress deputation.

PAY OF INDIAN RANKS.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan's question regarding increase in present rates of pay and allowances of Indian ranks said:—(a) The question of any permanent increase required in the pay of Indian ranks is under consideration by the Army in India Committee in connection with the reorganization of the Indian army. Meanwhile the extra six monthly bonus of Rs. 60 and Rs. 30 for Indian officers and Rs. 24 other ranks which was sanctioned temporarily as a war measure and would have been withdrawn on the termination of the war is being continued. In addition all Indian troops serving out of India or Burma have been granted a special monthly expatriation allowance in lieu of the old foreign service batta. The allowance for a sepoy being Rs. 5 compared with Re. 1 the batta rate.

(b), (c) and (d) The Government of India are engaged in telegraphic correspondence with the Secretary of State on these points.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Mr. B. N. Sarma's question regarding publication of the report of the Army Committee said the report of the Army in India Committee will not be submitted to the Government of India but to the Secretary of State by whom the Committee was appointed. The Government of India are not aware of the Secretary of State's intentions as regards publication of the report and are consequently unable to say whether this Council will be afforded an opportunity of discussing it before final orders are passed.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE AND TRAGEDY.

(Continued from page 9.)

the message came that we should go to work on the 18th and then they would give us the pay between the 25th to 28th. They said that their previous concessions 15 and 30 per cent. respectively would be given. The workers' demands were 40 and 50 per cent. and grain allowance 30 seers. It was decided in the meeting that we were not to commit any kind of violence, but only to demand pay. So we started at 5-30 from the Home Maidan. Near the "dispensary for cattle" a military party stopped us and we waited. They allowed us to go when we told them that we are only going to demand our pay. Then the crowd went up opposite the Warad Mills (Narsingirji Mills) to the Old Mill Store. The Collector and some military officers were standing there. They stopped us there and we all sat down on the road. Bhimrao was ahead of us and the Collector called him up and asked him to send us back home. He told the Collector that the people were not under his control. If necessary, he was willing to go home or he would not mind if he was detained there by the authorities. The Collector took him by the arm and gave him two jerks. Bhimrao succeeded in shaking himself free. Then the Collector began to push back the crowd by charging it with his stick. The Military Subhedar brought into operation his cane also. Then the police and military began to use the butt-ends of their rifles. The crowd was broken into six or seven different parts and a blank volley was fired."

Another eye-witness said. "I was on the Station Road, when I learnt that there were two men wounded on Hatch Road. I crossed the road and found two dead bodies near the place, where Mr. Pai lives. About 200 men were standing near the Shindi Khana. There was no stone throwing. The Collector and the Military party was standing facing the town. We were pained to find men killed and 15 or 20 of us prostrated ourselves before the Collector. He appeared to be annoyed and we noticed firing was ordered again. A man standing behind us was shot dead. We looked round and saw that two or three were wounded. We then dispersed in various directions."

No Justification for Firing.

It will be noticed from these accounts, to which no exception has been taken by others who happened to witness the firing, that the conduct of the crowd could not possibly have been threatening. Even supposing that the belief widely held in Sholapur that it was Mr. Simcox who called out one of the men's leaders and gave him blows, is erroneous there was absolutely no justification for the order to fire. An important fact which must be mentioned here, is that the crowd which met Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent of Police, opposite the Sholapur Mills kept itself perfectly quiet and quite willingly listened to what Mr. Ellis had to say, while only a few paces down the Station Road which runs the entrances to both the mills, the Sholapur and the Narsingirji, the workers who were met at its junction with the Hatch Road by the Collector, were subjected to this treatment. The indiscriminate haste with which the whole proceeding began and which continued throughout is evidenced by the fact that although people had already begun to run away in various directions when the blank volley was fired, the order to fire a regular volley was given and then Mr. Mahajani, an Indian Officer under Mr. Simcox, was asked to go and pacify those who in confusion, stood there not knowing where to go. He had hardly advanced a few paces and was holding up his hands to ask the crowd to be quiet, when a third volley was fired. The workers were absolutely amazed to find Mr. Mahajani himself being shot through the palms.

Commission of Enquiry Needed.

The Sholapur public hopes that a commission of inquiry will be promptly appointed by the Governor to inquire into these occurrences. At Sholapur the economic issue has given place in importance, to the issue created by what the people regard as and unwarranted order, to fire upon a crowd which had vowed in a public meeting to be particularly peaceful, which had not suffered any kind of provocation before, which had come to no disagreement with the Police or the military and which had during all the days of the strike been able to meet day after day and discuss publicly it sgrievances. At present the situation is this that the workers are leaderless, that there is no person of commanding influence among them, either belonging to them or in the ranks of the prominent citizens of Sholapur. Gradually the men are coming back to the Mills but they are all conscious that the extraordinary interference of Mr. Simcox has prevented them from obtaining just redress of their grievances. Nor is there any justification of the conduct of Mr. Simcox in any Indian quarter. The public of Sholapur is not in a mood to rest content with a mere departmental enquiry and demand the closest scrutiny of fact by an independent and impartial commission.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDIES IN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Mr. Ganny Haji Ahmad has received a telegram from Java stating that ten scholarships each, rupees fifty per month tenable for three years have been granted by Yoosuf Haji Ahmed Prabhas Patanwala for studies in sugar industry in Java. The candidates should be Indian Muslim Graduates or undergraduates. Desiring applicants should await particulars which will be published in the papers within fortnight.

CURRENCY REPORT.

"A WHITE WASH."

An informal meeting of prominent citizens of Bombay interested in the commercial and industrial development of the country was held on Tuesday in the office of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit at Hornby Road to consider the report of the Indian Currency Committee. The Hon. Sir, Dinshaw M. Petit presided.

The president said they had assembled there at the invitation of Mr. J. B. Petit, Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the report of the Currency Committee. He said steps were being taken by Government in pursuing their recommendations and they had met there to come to some resolution, if possible, that day so that the interests of their country might be safeguarded as the public mind at the present moment had been considerably agitated and it was time that Indian opinion should be expressed.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that the object of the meeting was to fix the opinion of the public and support the decision which they thought necessary in the interests of the country on this question. So far the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau had deemed it fit to send a representation to the Government. It was necessary to voice public opinion and show Government the difficulties arising out of the report and expressing them in a public meeting to be called by the Sheriff of Bombay. He hoped those present would give them the benefit of their views on the subject.

Mr. Manu Subedar, said the report of the Currency Committee was most unsatisfactory, and serious injustice was done to Indian interests. He said there was only one Indian on the Committee and that Indian had rendered very useful service.

Mr. B. F. Madon said it was a white-wash report and asserted that the artificial rate fixed by the Government did great injustice and injury to India which was a creditor and not a debtor country. He condemned the sale of Reverse Councils, which, he said, did not form part of the currency of any country having a gold-currency. He appealed to them not to sit quiet and suffer injustice to the cause of this country.

RUIN OF EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar asked why they were being kept out of their right to get gold and and why they were not being allowed to choose their own currency. Why was it, that they were compelled to buy silver from Messrs. Montagu? He spoke of the chaotic conditions produced by the Currency Committee's report and the action of the Government taken on the recommendations of the Committee. Its effect was to ruin the export trade. If they could not get a gold standard, they must at least get a stability of exchange which could never be attained if they were made to depend upon the cross-rate with America. Why should they put all their eggs in one basket? If there was a crisis in Great Britain they would have to suffer. He challenged the authority of the Viceroy to arrange finances by ordinances without consulting those who were vitally interested in the matter. The Reverse Bills had affected the Government Securities. He could not conceive a more dishonest chapter in the interests of finances than the arrangement that had been forced upon them.

Mr. Muzumdar then moved the following resolution:—

This meeting requests the Indian Merchants' Chamber to convene at the earliest possible date a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to give expression to the views of the public on the questions arising out of the Report of the Currency Committee, and to take such other steps as may be found necessary to bring about a change in the present currency and exchange policy of the Government.

The above resolution was seconded by Mr. Joshi, who said they wanted honest gold standard and not gold exchange.

Mr. Bomanji supported the resolution which was passed unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the president, the meeting was dissolved.

WAR FORTUNE TAXATION.

SIR J. ANDERSON'S EVIDENCE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 26.

Sir John Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, was the principal witness to-day before the Select Committee, which is investigating the taxation of war fortunes under the chairmanship of Sir William Pearce.

Sir John estimated that the cost of the scheme would be one-tenth to one one-fifth of one per cent. on the amount collected. He anticipated that the tax would be paid to a considerable extent in kind such as War Loan securities and suggested that provision should be made for payments by instalments, liability being assessed at the outset and payments spread over ten years. He thought the valuation would affect 340,000 persons, but many individuals would have several valuations on ships, furniture, jewels, estates, etc. Sir John suggested the consideration of some form of "floating charge", which would sufficiently safeguard the interests of the Crown without interfering with the legitimate business operations. He considered that the tax should not fall exclusively on war profits, but should also deal with the increase in wealth without regard to how it had been brought about. The department could not discriminate between the wealth gained by questionable means, wealth accruing simply from war and wealth accumulated by exceptional personal effort and self-denial.

Asked what sum he expected to obtain Sir John replied:—"One thousand millions.

Official and Personal.

It is understood the Hon. Mr. Ritchie will succeed Mr. H. Sharp as Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

LATEST CABLES.

TURKISH TREATY.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS MADE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Feb. 26

It is officially announced that the Supreme Council has resumed discussion of peace with Turkey and substantial progress has been made. A number of important provisional decisions providing ground-work of the treaty have been reached.

ANTI-TURK AGITATION.

WILL PROTESTS BE UNAVAILING?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 1-15 a.m. Feb 26.

The memorial, which Lord Robert Cecil is organising urging that the Turks should not be allowed to remain in Constantinople, is being extensively signed and it is expected that many influential people will be identified with it.

Simultaneously, a number of meetings of protest against the Turks' remaining in Constantinople are being arranged in London and Provinces, at which prominent men of all parties will speak.

LORD BRYCE'S DECLARATION.

Lord Bryce declared that he had been reliably informed that no danger was apprehended from India on account of the effect on the Muslim sentiment if the Sultan was removed. He was very strongly opposed to the Turks' remaining.

It may be necessary to explain in this connection that there is no question of expelling the Turkish population from Constantinople, but mercy of removing the Turkish Government.

HOMOGENEOUS EMPIRE.

Sir Samuel Hoare explaining the above mentioned campaign advocates constituting a homogeneous empire in Asia-Minor, with the Sultan possibly at Brousa. He says that to leave the Government in Constantinople would be capitulation to the Young Turks, who are our enemies.

Meanwhile, some circles regard the question as settled and consider that the protests now will be unavailing.

COUNTER-MEMORIAL.

A counter-memorial to Lord Robert Cecil's is also being circulated in the Parliamentary Lobby for presentation to Mr. Lloyd George. It has already been signed by 24 members of the Commons.

NEW PEACE CONFERENCE.

SENATOR FRANCE'S RESOLUTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Feb. 26.

A telegram from New York says that Senator France has introduced into the Senate to convoke new International Conference. It provides that the President shall send out invitations to three delegates of all Nations to meet in Washington in November for the purpose of settling the world-wide reconstruction problems.

The resolution, apparently, proposes a new Peace Conference and is seemingly connected with United States' opposition to granting the British Dominions separate voting power in the League of Nations and to their being involved in the protection of other States against aggressors.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

NO CHANGE IN TREATY PROVISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 26.

Replying, in the Commons to Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Mr. Bonar Law said that no alteration had been made in the provision of the Peace Treaty for the trial of was criminals. He confirmed the announcement made this morning that the Allies had decided to postpone temporarily the execution of the provision. He assured the House that the Allies intended to make certain that all evidence brought for the prosecution was properly put before the Court and added that Leipzig had been suggested as the venue of the Court.

BOLSHEVIST OFFENSIVE.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN POLONIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Feb. 26.

Warsaw, Feb. 21.—The Bolsheviks have launched their long prepared attack in the district of Polonia in the province of Volhynia. The fierce fighting throughout the day resulted in the repulse of Bolsheviks despite their numerical superiority.

REDUCTION OF GERMAN ARMY.

TREATY ARRANGEMENT ADHERED TO

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9 p.m., Feb. 25.

Replying to the questions in the Commons, Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that the Peace Treaty arrangement with regard to the reduction of the German Army was being generally adhered to, but the whole subject had to be watched daily by the Inter-Allied Commission headed by Marshal Foch. He was confident that the Commission would safeguard the full execution of the treaty. Hitherto, there had been no display of recalcitrant attitude on the part of the German Government, which was carrying out to the best of its ability the great many clauses which must be most obnoxious to it.

THE BUGGA CASE.

PETITION TO PRODUCE FURTHER DOCUMENTS.

HEARING IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

"The Independent" publishes the following proceedings of the Bugga Case in the Privy Council from its London correspondent:—

BOARD ROOM, WHITEHALL, S. W. 1.

Tuesday, 20th January, 1920.

Present:—The Rt .Hon. Viscount Cave,
The Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton,
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Edge,
The Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali.

BUGGA AND OTHERS
versus
THE KING-EMPEROR.

Petition for leave to produce further documents on behalf of the respondent at the hearing of the appeal.

The Attorney-General (the Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C., M.P.), Sir Erle Richards, K.C., and Mr. Kenworthy Brown, instructed by the Solicitor, India Office, appeared for the Petitioner (Respondent).

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. B. Dube, instructed by Messrs. Barrow, Rogers and Nevil, appeared for the Respondents (Appellants).

The Attorney-General:—May it please your Lordships. This is a Petition on behalf of the King-Emperor, the Respondent in the Appeal, praying that a further Appendix containing further documents may be received. Perhaps it would be convenient, before I refer to those documents to say, in a word or two, what the Appeal is concerned with and how those documents may come to be of importance. The Appeal is against the conviction of 21 Appellants by a certain Court of Commissioners appointed at Lahore after the troubles that arose in April of 1919 and appointed under an Ordinance of that year. The Appellants were charged with a series of offences under the Indian Penal Code, in particular the offence of waging war against the King under Section 121, and the offence of murder under Section 302. All of them, except, I think, one, were convicted under Section 121, that is to say, they were convicted of waging war against the King. The remaining one was convicted under Section 412 of the Indian Penal Code of looting.

Viscount Cave:—What was his sentence?

The Attorney-General:—Seven years' penal servitude. The others were sentenced to death.

TROUBLES IN AMRITSAR.

The troubles arose in Amritsar on 10th April and they assumed very formidable dimensions. There was an attack upon the railway and somebody was killed; there was an attack upon the bank, the bank manager and the assistant bank manager being killed, and the disorder and violence assumed great proportions. Accordingly, upon 13th April—this was the first step that was taken—an Ordinance was made by the Governor-General in Council under an old regulation of 1804, called the Bengal State Offences Regulation, No. 10 of 1804. That document is set out at page 79 and the following pages of the Record. The important passage in that Regulation is a passage in the middle of page 80, which provides for the immediate trial by Courts-martial "of all persons owing allegiance to the British Government, either in consequence of their having been born, or of their being residents, within its territories and under its protection, who shall be taken in arms in open hostility to the British Government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the State, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting the enemies of the British Government within any part of the said territories." Your Lordships will observe the restrictions which are contained in those words. The offender to whom the words apply has to be taken in arms in open hostility or in the actual commission of some overt act of rebellion. The class of offence is extremely limited and it is essential that the offender should be taken in the act. That was the old Regulation. Upon 14th April, 1919, that is three days after the beginning of these troubles in Amritsar, the Government of India made an Ordinance and that Ordinance appears at page 81 of the Record. The document is headed: "An Ordinance to provide for the trial of persons charged with offences under the Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1804" and the date, which appears at the bottom of page 82, is "The 14th April, 1919." That was an Ordinance made partly under the Bengal State Offences Regulation of 1804 and partly under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, a Section providing in the most general terms that the Governor-General may, in cases of emergency, make and promulgate Ordinances for the peace and good Government of British India, or of any part thereof.

MARTIAL LAW ORDINANCE.

Accordingly, on 14th April the Martial Law Ordinance was promulgated and it provided that every trial under the Bengal State Offences Regulation of 1804 should, instead of being held by Court-martial, be held by a Commission, consisting of judicial persons, a Commission of three persons appointed by the local Government, two of the members of the Commission to be persons who had served as Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges for not less than three years or persons qualified for an appointment as Judges of the High Court. The effect of that Ordinance, therefore, was not in any way to get rid of the restrictions contained in the Regulation of 1804, but was to substitute another and judicial tribunal for the tribunal contemplated by the Regulation. So far as offences are concerned it is, as appears by line 11, page 81, "in respect of offences described in the said Regulation with which any person of the classes therein referred to may be charged", and, at the bottom of page 82, "Save as provided by Section 6, the provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all persons referred to in the said Regulation who are charged with any of the offences therein described, committed on or after the 13th April, 1919." It is manifest, therefore, that the Ordinance was of no use so far as offences and persons other than those mentioned in the old Regulation were concerned, or so far as offences committed at a date earlier than the 13th April were concerned. It was necessary therefore, that something further should be done. There was as further Ordinance, No. 3, which I need not refer to because it dealt only with penalties. Then there came finally Ordinance No. 4, which appear on page 84 of the Record. That Ordinance was promulgated upon 21st April in exercise of the power conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act. 1915 and, after reciting that an emergency had arisen which rendered its necessary to provide that Commissions under the Martial Law Ordinance should have power to try per sons and offences other than those specified in the Ordinance, went on to provide that the Local Government might, by general or special Order, direct that any Commission appointed under the Ordinance should try any person charged with any offence committed on or after he 30th day of March, 1919, and, therefore, the provisions of the Ordinance should apply to such trials and a Commission might pass, in respect of any such offence, any sentence authorised by law. That is the Ordinance under which these Appellants were in fact tried and it is apparent, in my submission, in its terms—I gather they are not challenged—that it clearly refers to persons and offences other than those specified in the earlier Ordinance, and, secondly, when one comes to the operative part of it, it contains the direction that "any Commission appointed under the said Ordinance shall try any person charged with any offence committed on or after" ascertain date, so that it takes the date back to a date earlier than 10th April, when the real disorder occurred. I mention those matters in order to show how it comes, in our submission, to be desirable to add some further documents.

COURT'S JURISDICTION QUESTIONED

The question, or, at any rate, one of the important questions involved in this Appeal is the question whether the Courts that tried these Appellants were competent so to try them and that question will involve an examination, among other things, of the meaning of this Ordinance, and it was suggested upon an earlier occasion, I think on the occasion of the request by the Appellants for special leave to Appeal, that this Ordinance No. 4 was one of a series of Ordinances was *ejusdem generis* with the others, and that really, although it says "charged with any offence", it means charged with any offence of the limited class referred to in the previous Ordinances and to the kind of offender who is there contemplated, namely, an offender taken in the act. In those circumstances we desire, with great respect, to add some further documents. They are documents not all upon the same footing. They fall, I think, really into four classes. There is, first of all, a small group of Orders of the Government of India. To put those in a further Appendix is a mere matter of convenience. I do not think it ever could be suggested that, if relevant, they could not be referred to . They are documents which appear in the Government Gazette. It is a mere matter of convenience that they should be in the accessible form of an Appendix. Those observations refer in the same manner to document No. 1, document No. 2, document No. 3, document No. 4, and document No.8 .

Viscount Cave:—They are in the natur of public Acts, I suppose?

The Attorney General:—No. 2 is in the nature of a public Act: the remaining documents in that category are Orders of the Government of India, published for general information in the Gazette. should have thought that there could be no question as to their admissibility if they were in any way relevant.

Sir John Simon:—My Lords, I can relieve my learned friend about that. Of course there is no objection to those matters being before the tribunal in any convenient form. The question whether or not they are admissible is a question, if it ever arises, which can be decided when they are sought to be used, but I do not think it is necessary to print an Appendix to make them admissible. I apprehend that they really prove themselves by the production of the Gazette and, no doubt, it will be convenient to have them in a form where they can be readily looked at. I do not make any point about that.

THREE KINDS OF DOCUMENTS.

The Attorney General:—I am obliged to my learned friend. So much for that class of documents. Then the remainder fall into two or perhaps three categories. There are, first of all, some telegrams passing between the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India before the making of this last Ordinance and the ground upon which we should desire to make use of them, if the point were to arise, as it may not, would be to use them as indicating the circumstances under the pressure of which the last Ordinance was made, in other words, if it be seriously contended, and there were indications that it would be, that the language of Ordinance No. 4 of 1919, under which these appellants were tried, is ambiguous and that is interpretation is a matter of doubt and dispute, then I should like to be in a position to ask your Lordships to look at the circumstances in which the Ordinance was made, at the kind of defect in the pre-existing law which the new Ordinance was likely to be intended to cure.

Viscount Cave:—Surely it would appear upon the face of the pre-existing law. You are not proposing to use these telegrams as proving the facts that are stated in the telegrams?

The Attorney-General:—No, my Lord.

Viscount Cave:—Is it proposed to use them as showing the state of mind of the authority who issued the Ordinance?

The Attorney-General:—Perhaps I answered the first of your Lordship's questions a little hastily; to show what the circumstances were, or were believed to be, which appeared to exhibit a defect in the law was it then stood I submit that if there were a real ambiguity in the law that was passed, that is Ordinance No. 4, is would be permissible to look at extraneous circumstances to show that the intention of the lagislature was, and that for that purpose it might be right to look at these documents, but, with great deference, I am not now asking your Lordshins to say that these telegrams from the Punjab Government are admissible in evidence. I do not go so far as that.

Mr. Ameer Ali:—You would find some difficulty under the Indian Evidence Act. The Indian Evidence Act provides for the admissibility of evidence. Under what provision of the Indian Evidence Act would they be admissible?

The Attorney-General:—No doubt there would be difficulties and it may well be that the occasion upon which it might even be thought desirable to make use of these documents will not arise. All I am asking at the moment is that these documents, *de bene esse*, might be included in this further Appendix. The question whether they may be referred to when the substantive Appeal comes on to be heard is a separate question, but if they are to be referred to it would be inconvenient at that state to obtain these documents and to make them available for the Court.

With regard to the remaining documents, there is, first of all, document No. 10: "Instructions in regard to the Trial of Persons charged with Offences in connection with the present Disturbances committed before the 19th April, 1919." Those are instructions from the Government of the Punjab sent to Officers, appointed by or under it, showing the way in which this Ordinance is in fact, to be used.

Viscount Cave:—Are those instructions issued under some statutory authority?

The Attorney-General:—Not under any statutory authority, I am told.

Mr. Ameer Ali:—What Section of the Indian Evidence Act would apply to the admissibility of that document?

The Attorney-General:—I cannot say.

Mr. Ameer Ali:—It would be very difficult.

The Attorney-General:—I say frankly have not considered that point, nor have I had my attention directed to any Section of the Act to which your Lordship refers.

DOCUMENTS NOS. 11 AND 12.

The remaining two documents, Nos. 11 and 12, are a Notification and Proclamations respectively, under Martial Law, with regard to legal practitioners. It is proposed to insert those documents for more limited reason, namely, this: Some point was made, or was attempted to be made of a complaint on the part of these Appellants that they were not permitted to have the aid of Counsel in these difficult circumstances. The fact was that they were permitted to have, and did have, the services of Counsel, but those were Counsel within the Punjab and apparently it was desired by them, or some of them that they should bring from Bengal eminent legal practitioners, to whom there was, in the opinion of the local Government, some objection upon other grounds, and the answer that was given at the time before your Lordships was that the reason why the Appellants were not permitted to employ those other members of the Bar was, not that they were refused the aid of any members of the Bar, but because, under Notifications and Proclamations the entry of certain persons was prohibited, and all we desired was to put into the Appendix the documents which found that answer.

Viscount Cave:—Those are documents of a more public nature than the telegrams to which you have referred.

The Attorney-General:—Yes, and may add that same observation is to some extent true of document No. 10, because that provides by paragraph 6, towards the foot of page 9, "that Counsel for the defence shall be provided by Government for any accused person who is unable to procure Counsel for himself." I imagine that the real contest will be with reference to those telegrams and I refrain, as I must refrain, from asking your Lordships to decide or to approach the decision of any consideration which will be material in the Appeal. I merely ask that, as a matter of convenience, we shall be able to include those documents in an Appendix without prejudice to the question whether, when the time comes they may be admissible for the purpose of argument.

"A LITTLE PUZZLED."

Viscount Cave:—I am a little puzzled about these documents. Of course we cannot shut our eyes to the question of whether a document will be admissible on an application of this kind. It must be one of the considerations which move the Board. Are those anything more than discussions between the Government of the Punjab and the Secretary to the Government of India which occurred before the issue of this Ordinance?

Sir Erle Richards:—A statement of the circumstances.

The Attorney-General:—If I may refer to them for a moment your Lordships will see the kind of statement which they contain. I am looking now at the document No. 5, the telegram of the 19th Arpil, from the Government of the Punjab to the Government of India: "Amritsar murders occurred on the 10th and those at Kasur on the 12th, the Lieutenant-Governor considers it most desirable that these cases should be tried by Commissions under Ordinance. Meetings which helped to prepare the ground for the rebellion, took place on the 30th March at Amritsar and on the 6th April at Lahore. The first riot at Lahore occurred on the 10th and on the 11th there was a mass meeting in the Shahi Mosque, at which inflammatory speeches were made. Evidence is coming in which tends to show that emissaries from outside the Province visited Punjab shortly before the outbreaks in various places. His Honour fears that if date 13th is allowed to stand it may be impossible to use the Ordinance against those with whom the real responsibility rests", and so on.

Viscount Cave:—They show the state of mind of the Authorities.

The Attorney-General:—They show the gap which it was thought desirable to fill.

Lord Moulton:—Could you interpret a Statute by proving the debate in the House?

The Attorney-General:—No, my Lord, of course that is impossible.

Lord Moulton:—Are you not applying the principle *ejusdem generis* in these cases with the assistance of something very parallel to that. Is the interpretation of a Statute to be limited by what you can show the people were thinking of at the time, unless you can show it from within?

The Attorney-General:—The question of how far extraneous circumstances may be employed to interpret the language of a Statute is, of course, a difficult question, depending on the circumstances of each case. So far as the trial in India was concerned I believe I am correct in saying that the point that was indicated before your Lordships was never so much as mentioned and I suspect for the very good reason that everybody who was concerned there was well aware of the notorious facts. There was no point made of it.

Viscount Cave:—Which point?

LANGUAGE OPEN TO DISPUTE.

The Attorney-General:—The point that Ordinance No. 4 of 1919 did not refer to the sort of persons to whom, in our submission, it was clearly intended to refer, and was created for the very purpose of referring. The point never was taken, and it was never taken because everybody there was familiar with the events out of which that Ordinance arose. The language of the Ordinance itself, if one looks at the document, may be open to a little dispute. It is not for me to express any view of my own, but it was suggested that it may be open to a little dispute. In those circumstances when one comes before this tribunal, which is not aware of what took place in Lahore on 10th April, or, at any rate, is not otherwise than by accident aware of those things, it may be that evidence of these extraneous circumstances may be admissible as an element in the interpretation of the Ordinance.

Lord Moulton:—Is there any objection to any of these excepting those telegrams?

Sir John Simon:—I think that is the substance of it. I do not know whether, strictly speaking, the Notification under Martial Law, which I think my learned friend called No. 11, will be admissible or not.

Viscount Cave:—It will be convenient to have it there.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, my Lord. I have no point to make about it. I am saving any rights I have, of course. As a matter of fact, I notice that in the case for the Respondent, the Government of India, there is a very proper statement I think to much the same effect and I have not taken any objection to that paragraph appearing in the Repsondent's case. The substance of the thing is the other matter, which I will deal with in a moment.

Viscount Cave:—Then the argument may be confined to the telegrams.

Sir John Simon:—Yes. The others are matters of convenience merely.

The Attorney-General:—May I add that these documents were shown in India to the legal advisers of the Appellants some time ago.

Viscount Cave:—Since the convictions?

The Attorney-General:—Yes, my Lord. I do not know that I need read the Petitions. The facts are set out in the Petition and there is the usual affidavit of verification. I do not think I can add anything further.

Sir John Simon:—If your Lordships please, the principle is a fairly familiar one, and so far as India is concerned, there is an authority which probably is familiar to your Lordships. I had better give the reference to it. It is the case of the "Administrator-General of Bengal vs. Prem Lal Mullick and others", which is reported in the Indian Law Reports. Volume 22, at page 107, and the passage I am going to refer to is on page 118, towards the end of the judgment of Lord Watson. This case was argued on the one side by Sir Richard Webster and on the other by Mr. Cozens-Hardy and Mr. Finlay, so that I think we may assume that the law was considering with proper assistance. On page 118, Lord Watson says: "Their Lordships observe that the two learned Judges who constituted the majority in the Appellate Court, although they do not base their judgment upon them, refer to the proceedings of the Legislature which resulted in the passing of the Act of 1874 as legitimate aids to the construction of Section 31. Their Lordships think it right to express their dissent from that proposition. The same reasons which exclude these considerations when the clauses of an Act of the British Legislature are under construction are equally cogent in the case of an Indian statute."

Viscount Cave:—That means a debate in the Legislature.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, my Lord. My objection in the present case is ever so much stronger. In the first place that was, no doubt, an important matter. It was a dispute about the inheritance of an estate, but the present case is a criminal trial on a capital charge, where 21 subjects of the King have been tried by what

(Continued on page 12)

REPRESSION OF INDIAN PRESS.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

CONCLUDING PORTION OF PRESS ASSOCIATION MEMORANDUM.

The following is the concluding portion of the memorandum of the Press Association which we published on Saturday:—

24. The announcement as to the introduction of measures for the realisation of responsible Government in India in 1917 and the discussion and political agitation carried on in connection therewith did not, however, in any way, alter the policy pursued in respect of the Press or the free use made of the represive powers, old and new, possessed by the executive in India. The long and weary agitation carried on in respect of the maintenance of these fundamental liberties in India has convinced the Indian publicthat as part and parcel of any scheme of costitutionalreforms which is to be realised by stages, it is absolutely essential that a declaration of the civil rights of Indian citizens, in India as elsewhere in the Empire, should be embodied in the forthcoming statuteproviding for the introduction of responsible Government for India by degrees and stages. The Special Congress at Bombay adopted an important Resolution in this behalf and the same was reaffirmed by the Congress Session in Delhi last December. It runs as follows:—

DECLARATION OF INDIAN RIGHTS.

That the statute to be passed by Parliament should include the Declaration of the Rights of the People of India as British Citizens:—

(a) That all Indian subjects of His Majesty and all the subjects naturalised or residents in India are equal before the law and there shall be no penal or administrative law inforce in the Dominions, whether substantive or procedural, of a discriminative nature;

(b) That no Indian subject of His Majesty shall beliable to suffer in liberty, of life property, or of association, free speech or in repect of writing except under sentence by an ordinary Court of Justice, and as a result of lawful and open trial

(c) That every Indian subject shall be entitled to bear arms, subject to the purchase of a license, as in Great Britain, and that the right shall not be taken away save by a sentence of an ordinary Court of Justice;

(d) *That the Press should be free, and that no license or security shall be demanded on the registration of a press or a newspaper;*

(e) The corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any Indian subject of His Majesty, save under conditions applying equally to all other British subjects.

25. The Government of India, have remained, however, entirely unmoved. On the other hand, they proceeded to introduce the two Rowlatt Bills,one of which has since been enacted into law for a period of three years. The unanimity of the public protest against it on the part of the whole of India and the agitation carried on with a view to obtain its repeal under the leadership of Mahatma M. K. Gandhi, easily tempted the executive authorities to use all the coercive powers possessed by them and the Indian Press has been made the earliest and easiest victim of the crusade. Since the inauguration of this policy. the Association found it necessary to send the following cable to England to the authorities guiding the Indian affairs:—

"The Press Association of India begs to invite attention to the repression of the Indian Press under the Press Act, 1910, resulting in the suppresion of legitimate expression of Indian opinion and creating a great alarm in the public mind. The Act since its enactment has penalised over 350 presses and 300 newspapers, demanded securities amounting to over £ 40,000 and proscribed over 500 publications. Owing to the demand of security, over 200 presses and 130 newspapers have not started.

Since 1917 the Act has been even more rigorously administered. Leading influential Indian English journals like the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Hindu," the "Independent," the "Tribune," the "Punjabee" and leading vernacular papers like the "Basumati" the "Swadeshmitram" the "Vijaya," the "Hindvasi," the "Bharatmitra," have been subjected to its rigours. Several Indian newspapers are arbitrarily barred from the different provinces. On the other hand, violent provocative writings in the Anglo-Indian press are entirely immune. Government refused last September an open inquiry into the operation of the Press Act urged by Indian members in the Imperial Council. Legitimate criticism of the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab Martial Law and other grievances, is crippled by executive action. Influential journals are disappearing because of the existing Act and its administration. The unventilated expression of public opinion is bound to drive discontent and unrest under ground. The extreme and unjustifiable severity to which journalists are subjected is painfully evidenced by the arbitrary deportation of Mr. Horniman, Editor "Bombay Chronicle," and President of this Association. The Association presses for the repeal of the Press Act urgently."

The enclosed statement will give enough indication of the chief measures openly taken against the Press, during the past three months. Of the steps taken informally or in secret or of the threats, warnings, secret reports, and other measures employed to undermine the influence of a free Press carrying on agitation constitutionally against administrative measures and methods, it is difficult to give any acurate idea. But that it continues to be extensive and injurious alike to the rights of citizenship and to the interests of progressive administration cannot be denied.

26. It would perhaps be impossible for any citizen of the British Empire outside British India to realize how much the liberty of the Press has been set at naught in this country, how entirely unfounded and preposterous notions as to freedom of criticism and expression of public opinion of the acts and measures of the Government have been allowed to grow up and be cherished by authorities high and low. It must seem incredible to any one who values the liberty of the Press that the Government in this country should hold any frank criticism of specific measures or policies as bringing the administration into contempt and paper publishing the same liable to the penal clauses of the Press Act entailing heavy pecuniary losses.

The repeal of the Press Act is regarded by the Indian people as an essential part of their demand for constitutional reform. They are convinced that they cannot become a self-governing people, until they become self-respecting. And the existence of the Press Act—a piece of legislation unheard of in any civilized country except Austria of the Hapsburg—is a standing menace to their sense of self-respect, besides being an obstacle to that free and full expression of public opinion which is the condition precedent of any system of representative Government. With the independent Indian Press fettered and menaced—if the Indian Press Act—remains on the Indian statute book—any substance that may be in the constitutional reforms to come must need prove a shadow.

It is thereore for the British Government and Democracy who are anxious to place us on the road to freedom to see that that road is not blocked at the very entrance and to realise the perilous situation of the Indian Press and free it from the deadening and painful subjection to which it has been nearly a decade, so as to make it perform the high and noble functions legitimtely pertaining to it and to subserve, as in all free countries, the noble cause of enlightenment, progress and reform.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay Feb. 25th.
Total up-to-date.
Cash Certificate: .. Rs. 813-12-0 Rs. 3,79,695 8 0

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. The Ladies keeps a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so I at on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose is administered. Those who use them recommend them, have a ready success sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for ... 1/3&2/3. Carton. SOLE ... Rs. 5/5/-

RESTRICTIONS ON GOLD IMPORT.

DEMAND FOR REMOVAL.

MR. SARMA'S RESOLUTIONS LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

When the Council reassembled after lunch Mr. Sarma moved that gold imports into India be freed from all restrictions. He said, due to the restrictions of the war, India was denied absolute freedom to import gold. In 1919, the number of notes printed was 122 crores and 142 crores in the shape of coin were absorbed. It was curious that India did not get as much gold as she was entitled to get. The last Indian Currency Committee had also strictly emphasised that India must be allowed to get a return for her goods in whatever shape her people liked. Why should then, asked the speaker, artificial restriction be placed upon the import of gold which led during 1918 to such a very small import. The measures that were adopted during the war were absolutely detrimental to the interests of India. Moreover India was placed in a very anomalous position. The price of the sovereign for the purposes of Indian trade was calculated at Rs. 15, while in the outside world the sovereign stood for less than ten rupees. The fact was that the Indian Government had levied a heavy tax of 40 per cent. on Indian taxpayers and he believed this was absolutely unjustified and this indirect taxation directly put India under a great disadvantage compared with the outside world. According to conditions prevailing to-day it was obvious that any man who would send money out of India, would reap more benefit than the one who would buy gold in India. This apparent discrepancy in the position of merchants ought not to be pushed further and this partiality of treatment should be put an end to. The whole difficulty in fact arose from Government's persistence to control import. An argument had often been brought forward that if Government were to allow all restrictions existing at present to be cancelled, it would give a shock to other countries. That argument was altogether baseless. India ought to be allowed to directly trade with the United States and Japan and for any of her exports she should be allowed to be paid in any coin she demanded. What happened usually was that gold due to India from other countries was intercepted by Government and silver or paper money was given to India in place of gold. This position was certainly detrimental to Indian interests. The average price of jewellery worn by women in European countries was far more than that of ornaments worn by Indian women. Consequently, India at present was suffering under a grievance that she was not allowed to absorb as much gold as she was justified to claim. This showed there was absolutely no danger of India trespassing the limits and absorbing more than her due. In the end Mr. Sarma pointed out that his resolution embodied the unanimous wishes of people and strongly emphasised the need for acceptance by Government of the report of the Currency Committee on that point.

"NOT FAIR."

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, in supporting the resolution, said their demand would be backed by the whole strength of their economic position. The United States was now the chief exporting centre and for long years would remain so and in her trade relations with that country India was in an exceptionally strong position. There was normally a heavy balance of trade in India's favour. It remained to be seen how far the improvement would be maintained with the restoration of normal conditions of production and shipment in the belligerent countries of Europe and establishment of trade relations with the enemy countries. It was not fair to India to restrict her gold imports on the plea of the need of conservation of the world's stock of gold for the legitimate purposes of currency. The fact could not be emphasised too much that India had been wrongly and unjustly described as the sink of gold. Sir Babington Smith's Committee had found that the Indian demand for gold was not excessive.

Mr. Crum was not prepared to support the resolution without hearing the Government's point of view. He, however, entirely agreed with Mr. Sarma and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy about India's right of free import of gold. If India wanted to be paid in gold she certainly ought to be paid in gold. The Currency Committee had accepted this point. All agreed that India should be allowed to save import of gold and silver as freely as she required.

Mr. Hailey said he was very much interested to hear the case presented by Mr. Sarma in the preparation of which the latter had devoted a great deal of independent study. He fully sympathised with the point of view taken up by Sir Fazulbhoy and knew how strongly the Indians felt in the matter. At the same time he pointed out the difference that existed between Government and the mover. There might have been he said, a time when economists speaking on behalf of the Government of India might have used arguments that India had a thirst for gold and that its cravings, for it were unreasonable and unsatiable. It might also have been argued that gold was imported for the purposes of hoarding. But the Chamberlain Commission had deprecated the use of gold currency and the recent Currency Committee report was also to the same effect. The conclusion of Government, therefore, was that India ought to have free import of gold as soon as that could be arranged. But where Mr. Sarma differed from the present attitude of Government was about the time of removal of restrictions. In India there was at present internal premium on gold and it would be impossible to carry out the policy of the Currency Committee now. If they had free import of gold now, there would be enormous demands on the part of people for Reverse Councils. Government were doing no harm in not carrying out the policy of the Currency Committee for a short time. If they had free import, would India, he asked, be able to absorb the whole of it? No, because that was the result of the last sales of gold. Again the question was whether India suffering from point of price. No, the price was as cheap as it was before the war. Therefore by keeping on present restrictions as a temporary measure they were doing no injury to India at all. Mr. Hailey concluding said he would accept the resolution if Mr. Sarma would agree to the addition of words "as soon as possible" at the end and at the same time he promised to bring before the Secretary of State opinions expressed by non-official members in the debate.

MR. SARMA'S REPLY.

Mr Sarma said that the arguments of Mr. Hailey only strengthened his position. Various Chambers of Commerce and public men who had given evidence before the Currency Committee had expressed the view that the restrictions on import of gold should be removed. The very argument that there was premium on Gold in India now was sufficient reason for the removal of restrictions because the premium would continue as long as there was dearth or a famine of gold. If Government should sell gold without making any profit of its own, or if people were allowed to buy it in a free market there would be no premium at all. Then Mr. Hailey had said that people could not absorb all gold. If so, then people would not buy all the gold of the world and create famine outside India.

Sir Claude Hill:—Does the Hon. Member accept the amendment i.e. addition of words "as soon as possible?"

Mr. Sarma:—If the matter is pending consideration of Government I would accept the amendment.

Mr. Hailey:—It is very difficult to prophesy when exactly the internal premium on gold will disappear. It has gone down to Rs. 21 and it will of course go down to Rs. 15. Judging from the recent sale of gold it will not be long before the price of gold will go down still further.

Sir Claude Hill.—Does the Hon. Mr. Sarma accept the amendment?

Mr. Sarma:—I would rather have my resolution as it stands.

The resolution was put to the vote and rejected.

Mr. Sarma pressed for division, 22 voted for and 36 against the motion which was then declared lost.

Mr. Sarma then withdrew the following resolution which stood in his name in view of Press Communique issued the previous night on the reverse council bills:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council (a) That Council bills be sold in London only in so far as it may be necessary to do so to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State for India and (b) That Reverse Council drafts be sold only for *bona-fide* trade purposes."

INTER-PROVINCIAL CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS.

Mr. Sarma next moved that the control over foodstuffs particularly rice as between province and province and district and district in same province whereever it exists at present be abolished.

He said that he noticed that the provinces had been dealing with this question as semi-independent units. Prices in provinces of foodstuffs was of varying character but this could not be accounted for and he quoted latest figures as published in the "Gazette of India" to illustrate his point.

The speaker next referred to the question of control which resulted in profiteering and said there were enough stocks in India and Burma to meet the requirements of the people. If there were control it must be done well with the least charge of corruption. People were clamouring that there should not be any control and he therefore urged the freedom of movement of foodstuffs. There was absolutely no reason for continuing control any longer and there should be no distinction between different parts.

Mr. Mant replying said Government was in complete agreement with the resolution and would accept it if words "as soon as practicable" were added to it at the end. He said that much of the criticism of Mr. Sarma arose from the experience of working of control in the Madras Presidency, but recently the Director of Civil Supplies of Madras informed Government that it was proposed to abolish control there this month or in the beginning of March. They had removed control everywhere except in the Punjab and U. P. where the main finance of restrictions would exist only for the present and until the new crop came into the market.

Mr. Sarma accepted the amendment and the resolution as amended was carried. The council adjourned till to-morrow.

GOVERNOR AT AHMEDABAD.

A BUSY DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd held a reception last night, at Shahibagh. Medals, badges and sanads were presented. Among the recepients were Mr. Chatfield, Collector, Mr. Advani, Judge, Messrs. Malcolm and Kothawala, Mrs. Vidyagauri Rammonbhoy, Mr. Kharsedji Mistry and others. Lady Lloyd attended a *purda* party where 70 ladies, including 10 Mahomedan ladies were present. Her Excellency discussed questions connected with the Women's Council.

This morning, the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Chatfield Collector, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhoy and Mr. Narmadashankar, drove through the city to inspect the area to be town planned and the congested parts of the city. Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Mrs Ghosal wife of the Commissioner, visited the creches of Seth Mangaldas Aryodya Mill and Gujarat Ginning Mill. Then Her Excellency visited the female hospital, where Dr. Miss Motibhai Kanga and Col. Take conducted her over the dispensary and nursing institute.

The Governor granted an interview to-day to fifteen gentlemen among them were the Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai, Sardar Rustomji Vakil, L. Seth Mangaldas, Sardar Dulabava, Mr. Valabhoy, Khan Bahadur Aderji Dalal, Mr. Mulchand Shah and Mr. Fatemahomed Munshi.

PUNJAB "REBELLION"!

OFFICIAL VERSION.

FOR BRITISH CONSUMPTION.

The reports submitted by the Punjab Government to the Government of India on the Punjab disturbances during the early part of last year were published in London on January 30th as a White Paper.

We reproduce below the "Manchester Guardian's" summary of this White Paper.

In a preliminary note it is explained that the reports form in substance a narrative of events and not an expression of opinion, and are now published simply as giving a fuller account of the occurrences than has previously been accessible in England, and without prejudice to the results of Lord Hunter's Committee of Inquiry.

The disturbances in the Amritsar district, the report shows, did not occur until after the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal, who are described as extremist members of the Local Congress Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, which was to be held at Amritsar during 1919. At the hartals held on March 30 and in April no disorder occurred, the only disturbing feature being the exhibition of a poster on the Clock Tower on the 6th calling on the people of Amritsar to "die or kill."

Owing to the effect of their speeches the internment of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal was ordered by the local Government under the Defence of India Rules. "The justification for this action," says the report, "is the subsequent judgment of the Martial Law Commission that they were among the prime movers in a conspiracy having as its object the dissemination of sedition. It has been argued that such action, taken at such a time, was directly provocative. It is difficult to accept this charge. Disabling orders passed on Kitchlew and Satyapal (forbidding them to speak in public) had not prevented them from continuing to direct the movement for agitation; and a fair estimate of the probabilities seems to indicate that their removal was far more likely to disorganise an agitation rapidly growing dangerous than to lead to open disorder."

ARREST OF AGITATORS.

On April 10 Kitchlew and Satyapal were brought to the district magistrate's house without any disturbance being created, and half-an-hour later were sent off to Tharamsala in motor-cars. "Up to this point, therefore," says the report, "the anticipations of the local authorities were correct." Two hours later a crowd assembled at the Hall Gate Bridge and stoned the picket. The arrival of mounted supports held the crowd temporarily. The district magistrate rode off to summon military assistance; in his absence the mounted troops were again pressed back and heavily stoned, and the first-class magistrate, who had written instructions to deal with any crowd attempting to pass this point as an unlawful assembly, called on the troops to open fire. A small number of rioters were killed and wounded. After attacking the telegraph office and destroying the telephone exchange they were prevented from doing further damage by the station picket. About 200 Gurkhas who were in a passing train were detained, but they were unarmed except with kukris.

Another section of the mob, led by two Hindus known as the lieutenants of Kitchlew and Satyapal, attacked the National Bank, murdered Mr. Stewart, manager, and Mr. Scott, assistant manager, sacked and burned the bank, and looted the godown, which contained cloth and other goods to the value of several lakhs of rupees. The manager and his assistant were killed with sticks, oil was poured on the furniture, which, with the bodies, was then set alight. The Chartered Bank was attacked, but the European manager and his assistant, who had hidden in the upper storey, were rescued by the police. The Alliance Bank was also attacked, and the manager, who had attempted to defend himself with a revolver, was murdered. The Religious Book Society's depot and hall were burned down, the Town Hall and subpost office attacked to it were fired, and the sub-post offices at the Golden Temple, Maiith Mandi, and Dhab Basti Ram were looted.

THE ATTACK ON AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

The Zenana Hospital was entered and every effort was made to find Mrs. Easdon, the lady doctor in charge, who, however, escaped. The evidence before the Commission shows that the search for her was deliberate and the intention of the crowd obvious. They broke open rooms and cupboards, and, after leaving the building once, returned on information given by a disloyal servant to search for her again. They only left to assist in looting the National Bank godown. Mrs. Easdon was finally helped to the house of a sub-inspector of police by a chaprassi, who had remained loyal throughout and now provided her with an Indian woman's clothing.

Details are also given of a brutal assault committed on Miss Sherwood, a lady doctor, who, as the Commission noted, "had for many years been working in the city and was greatly respected." While cycling from one of her schools to another she encountered a mob which raised cries of "Kill her; she is English." In trying to escape she took a wrong turning and the mob overtook her and attacked her. She was struck on the head with sticks, after which she tried to enter a house, but the door was slammed in her face. She was then seized by her dress and thrown down and several of the mob struck her with their fists, one of them finally taking off his shoe and giving her five or six blows on the head. She again struggled a little further, but was finally knocked down by a blow from a lathi. On this the savage mob, which had been shouting "Victory to Gandhi," "Victory to Kitchlew," raised the cry "She is dead," and passed on. Some Hindu shopkeepers gave her temporary refuge, and medical attention saved her life.

In the afternoon the mob also burned the Indian Christian Church and attempted to fire the Church Missionary Society Girls' Normal School, but fortunately without discovering the four lady missionaries, who were hidden by the staff. Finally the electrician to the military works, Sergeant Rowlands, was caught near the Rigo Bridge and murdered, his skull being battered in.

MILITARY CONTROL.

Attempts were made to isolate Amritsar from all outside communication by cutting the telegraph wires and injuring the railway line. At about 10 p.m. some 400 reinforcements arrived from Lahore. The Commissioner of the division, in view of the serious nature of the disorder, told the officer commanding the troops that he was "to consider himself in charge of the military situation and take whatever steps he thought necessary to re-establish civil control."

On the morning of the 11th, the District Magistrate "circulated to several of the leading citizens of Amritsar a notice stating that the troops had orders to restore order; that no gatherings would be allowed, and would be fired on if they assembled; and warning respectable persons to keep indoors. That evening Brigadier General R. E. Dyer arrived and took charge of the military operations.

"Though the city was now to some extent under military control, normal conditions had not been restored. . . . Villagers were pouring in, and rumours freely circulated in the countryside that the bazaars were to be looted. The peasants . . . were not persuaded that order had been re-established in Amritsar. This fact gives particular importance to the incident which occurred on the afternoon of the 13th.

"In the morning, General Dyer had marched round the city, accompanied by the District Magistrate, with the object of giving a clear warning that no meetings were to be held; at every important point the column stopped while this was announced by beat of drums. (The Seditions Meetings Act had been declared in force at 4 a.m. on the 13th.) As it has been alleged that insufficient warning was given against the holding of meetings . . . the District Magistrate has categorically stated that every possible precaution was taken in this respect and every quarter visited where it was desirable that the announcement should be made.

It is stated, though there is no direct proof of this, that as soon as the troops had passed, a counter-proclamation was issued declaring that the British rule was at an end and that the troops would not dare to fire.

200 PERSONS SHOT DEAD.

"Information was received about 4 p.m. that a meeting of about 1,000 persons was assembling in the Jallianwala Bagh. This is a sunken space, oblong in shape and rather over 200 yards in length, with houses on all four sides. This open space had regularly been used for public meetings. The meeting was organised by Dr. Muhammad Bashir, who had throughout been conspicuous for his inflammatory language, and was sentenced to death as a member of a criminal conspiracy, it was addressed by Dr. Gurbakhsh Rai and Abdul Aziz, who were convicted as members of the same conspiracy, and by Brij Gopi Nath, who was sentenced to transporation for life by a tribunal under the Defence of India Act.

"When he arrived at about five o'clock he found that the crowd had swollen to several thousand and it was being addressed by a speaker on a raised platform: His troops deployed on either side of the entrance the ground on which they stood being some feet higher than the general level of the enclosure. One thousand six hundred and fifty rounds were fired, fire being directed on crowds, not on individuals, and redirected from time to time where the crowds were thickest. The ammunition used was the ordinary .303 army cartridge. On the conclusion of the firing the troops retired; the number of casualties was not counted."

It is denied that any bodies were subsequently plundered, either by troops or police, and if there was any plundering it must have been done by bad characters in the city. No accurate calculation can be given of the casualties, but a subsequent inquiry made by the civil authorities indicated that about 290 persons were killed. As to the children killed, the death of one boy under ten and four under fifteen was established.

The immediate effect of this drastic action was that little further disorder occurred, and it was noticeable that throughout the district a number of those whose attitude had previously been in doubt at once came in with offers of assistance to the authorities.

OTHER EVENTS.

The report then deals with a number of "isolated incidents." As to the closing of the Kucha Tawarian, the street in which Miss Sherwood was attacked, it is stated that the General Officer Commanding decided to close the street to public traffic, and ordered that if anyone desired to go down the street he would have to do so on his hands and knees, a piquet being placed at each end. Shortly afterwards a party of prisoners was sent down down the street and the piquets put in force the orders about crawling through the street which is about 150 yards in length. From the first it was clearly understood by everyone that it did not apply to women.

In all about fifty persons complied with the direction to go through on all-fours, and it was subsequently reported that one man "actually crawled through three times and had to be stopped by the piquet from giving exhibitions."

At Gujranwala the trouble did not seriously begin to develop until April 13, when a private meeting decided "to folllow the example of Amritsar . . . and arrange for the burning of bridges and the cutting of telegraph wires." On April 14 a calf was hung up by the neck near the railway bridge at the station, and rumours were circulated that this was the work of the police. A railway train was stoned and a railway bridge burned, and before the wires were cut assistance was asked for from Lahore. Many public buildings were attacked, including the post office, telegraph office, and some of the courts. The railway station was set on fire, and the asson industrial school was also gutted.

AEROPLANES FROM LAHORE.

Three aeroplanes arrived from Lahore as being the speediest means of assistance. One of these dropped bombs and fired machine-gun bullets, one fired only, and the third neither fired nor dropped bombs. Two bombs were first dropped (says the report) being aimed at a large party of people outside the town, the officer no doubt believing them to be rioters. One bomb fell through the roof of a house and failed to explode, and one fell among the party, killing one woman and one boy and slightly wounding two men. Another fell in a dry pond and did not explode. Two others were dropped near a mosque, and these also failed to explode.

"The airman attacked a crowd of some size near the Khalsa High School. As far as is known on this occasion one man was hit by a machine-gun bullet, one student by a bomb splinter, and one small boy was stunned. The aeroplane then passed directly over the scene of the worst of the disorder; 150 rounds of machine-gun bullets were fired at crowds in the street; one bomb was dropped on a crowd, killing four and wounding five men; one bomb was dropped on another crowd, killing two men and wounding six.

As far as has been ascertained the number of persons killed by the police was three and by the aeroplanes nine: 27 in all were wounded. There can be no sort of truth that the assertion that the aeroplanes appeared when the crowds were already moving off, and that consequently their bombing and firing on the crowd was unjustified. The charge appears to have been founded on a mistaken newspaper report.

The report concludes by quoting a number of posters which were exhibited in different towns.

THE BUGGA CASE.

(Continued from page 11.)

is alleged to be due course of law, though we contend it is not, and have been in the case of 20 of them, sentenced to death. The analogy in this country would rather be a conference between a Law Officer of the Crown and possibly a Government Department which it was his duty to advise, as to the circumstances in which a particular piece of legislation might happen to be proposed, a subject on which there might be controversy, which I do not think, could very well be made the subject of evidence in a litigation about to arise in any Court of law.

Viscount Cave:—In fact the objection has been taken to the publication of statements at any such conferences.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, I think not without reason. It is obvious, even if we were dealing with a civil matter, that conversations between different Government officials as to what is the proper thing to do and what are the difficulties with which they are faced, would not be material upon which it would be proper to assist any tribunal to put a meaning upon a legislative act; still less would it be proper in a case where a number of people are in danger of losing their lives. That is the reason why the only documents which are material to be considered now should, in my submission, not be admitted.

FOUR TELEGRAMS.

Viscount Cave:—There are four telegrams, all passing between the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government and the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, I will take No. 5 for the moment. We can discuss it here without the possibility of prejudice. In some ways it is rather in my favour, but I submit it is plainly not admissible. "His Honour fears that if date 13th is allowed to stand it may be impossible to use the Ordinance against those with whom the real responsibility rests." One can understand in these circumstances that there was a temptation—it was afterwards thought to be legitimate and it prevailed—to move the date back. A still more remarkable example of the impropriety of using such a document is No. 6. That is an astonishing example. The argument here, which in due course, will have to be considered and pronounced upon, will be that when you read the Bengal Ordinance, the words "taken in arms in open hostility", the past principle "taken" must be read as joined, up with each of the subsequent alternatives, because it is either taken in arms, or taken in the act of opposing, or taken in the actual commission, or taken in the act of openly aiding. It is obvious that the Authorities in India felt the difficulty and, I rather infer, were hoping in some way to stretch the point, or bridge the gap, and, having felt the difficulty, that would be very natural. As I pointed out when leave to Appeal was asked for, there was, as a matter of fact, a good deal of discussion on this point going on. I cannot say whether objection was taken at the trial, but certainly there was a great deal of discussion going on the public press in India on the subject, so that I submit, if there ever was a case in which it would be inappropriate and improper to admit what is, in effect, evidence of conversations between the different authorities engaged in framing the law, it would be a case of this sort.

ONE OTHER AUTHORITY.

There is one other authority I would like to refer to, because it is also a Privy Council authority, and a very recent one, also an Indian case. Lord Finlay delivered the judgment of your Lordships' Board. It is the case of Krishna Ayyangar vs. Nallaperumal Pillai and others. I have the printed judgment. It is appeal No. 4 of 1918, and the judgment was delivered on the 8th December, 1919. It was a question about a charge given by a Secretary of a Limited Company upon unpaid calls, whether it could be enforced. Lord Finlay says this on page 5: "If the effect of the Explanation in the Indian Act of 1882 was to adopt as law in India the view of Lord Justice James, there is an end of the matter in the absence of further legislation. If the Explanation has this effect it must be carried out, and the fact that the enactment was passed in consequence of what the subsequent decision of the House of Lords showed to be a misconception of the English law would be quite irrelevant. The question is, what does the Explanation mean? No statement made on the introduction of the measure or its discussion can be looked at as affording any guidance as to the meaning of the words." Therefore I submit it is quite plain that, so far as this Appeal will turn upon the construction of Ordinance No. 4, your Lordships, or whoever may be sitting upon the hearing of the Appeal will have to construe the words of Ordinance No. 4, no doubt in the light if the previous legislative history, such as Ordinances Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and put a proper construction upon it.

Viscount Cave:—These telegrams were not produced at the hearing, were they?

Sir John Simon:—No, my Lord. It is not for a moment suggested that we had any intimation of anything of the sort. Whether, if any such things were admitted, we should desire to have an opportunity of dealing with them by showing what our own state of knowledge was, is another matter, but I hardly think that will arise because I am hopeful that your Lordships will say it would not be proper in a case of this character, on a criminal charge, to admit material, which in my submission, is plainly beyond anything which could properly be considered.

Viscount Cave:—This case, the judgment of Lord Finlay in which you have referred to, turned on the meaning of the words "as such."

Sir John Simon:—Yes, they are famous words. "No statement made on the introduction of the measure or its discussion can be looked at as affording any guidance as to the meaning of the words."

I do not think it would be proper to take any technical objection, if there be any, to the printing of the Martial Law announcement that Advocates from outside the Province could not be admitted. It will be, no doubt, convenient to have that before the Board. It is quite fairly stated already in the Respondent's case. It is stated quite shortly in the Respondent's case in paragraph 14. My friend has been good enough to say that he will put before the Privy Council the actual proclamation which prohibited their import, if I may use the expression.

Viscount Cave:—They really only confirm the statements in the case.

Sir John Simon:—Yes, I do not complain of that at all. With regard to the other matter, it will be convenient that your Lordships should have it, apart from this question, which is really a question of the true construction of Ordinance No. 4, whether it has the effect of shifting back a date which brings the whole Criminal Law of India within the purview of this Special Commission or whether it opens the flood gates more widely. Apart from that, there is another important question in the Appeal which really turns on a Section in the Government of India Act which limits the power of the Indian Legislature to pass a law which will deprive the King's subjects of their constitutional protection.

Viscount Cave:—We have heard of that Section quite recently.

ARGUMENT IN FORM OF DILEMMA.

Sir John Simon:—That has been before your Lordships. I do not say a word about it; I only want your Lordships to have the case properly before you. Of course the argument, when it comes, will be, I anticipate, an argument in the form of a dilemma; that is to say, either Ordinance No. 4 has the narrower construction which we submit it has, which we put before the Privy Council when we asked for leave to Appeal, in which case there would be no jurisdiction to deal with these persons because they were not caught in the act of doing anything and it would be *coram non judice*, or, alternatively, if Ordinance No. 4 is one, which confess upon this Special Commission the power to deal with any kind of criminal offence committed by any British subject within their area so long as it was committed after the date named, then, of course, the question will arise whether it was competent to the Indian Legislature to pass Ordinance No. 4, if it has so very wide a meaning. That will be the scope of the discussion and my submission is that, though my friend no doubt is quite entitled, as a matter of convenience, to arrange to have before the Board at the hearing these documents that I have not objected to, there is no possible ground for introducing this other matter.

Viscount Cave:—Their Lordships will humbly advise His Majesty to make the Order which is asked for except as to the four telegrams which have been the subject of the argument. Those telegrams, in their Lordships' opinion, cannot be admissible at the hearing, and, therefore, it will be best to exclude them from the Appendix.

Sir John Simon:—I imagine that any Appendix which is put forward will be reprinted with those omitted.

Viscount Cave:—That is so.

Sir John Simon:—I do not know really what will happen in a case like this in the matter of costs.

Viscount Cave:—They will be costs in the Appeal if there is any question as to costs.

Sir John Simon:—The Appeal will be a Criminal Appeal, so that there will not be any question of costs there. My point is this: Notice has been given to us that this matter was sought to be introduced and we naturally wanted to appear. I am simply on the question of whether anything can be done to provide for the Respondents' costs on this application. I submit we were quite right in coming here.

Viscount Cave:—We had better reserve these costs to be dealt with on the hearing of the Appeal.

Sir John Simon:—If your Lordship pleases.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO ENGINE DRIVER.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Byramji Sheriarji an engine driver on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 60, who was injured in a collision on the 19th t. Colaba. The deceased fell from the engine during the collision. He died in the J. J. Hospital from pneumonia following multiple injuries. A verdict was returned accordingly.

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ENGLISHMAN'S DUTY TOWARDS INDIA.

MR. HORNIMAN AT WHITEFIELD.

Mr. B. G. Horniman was the speaker at the Men's Mass Meeting at Whitefield' Church in mail week. There was a large congregation, who listened to Mr. Horniman's address on "Our Duty to India" with profound attention, and, from time to time, emphatically expressed their approval of his sentiments or their disgust and indignation at the facts he revealed regarding India and the sufferings of its people by economic neglect and political repression.

The Rev. S. Maurice Watts, B.D., who presided, in introducing Mr. Horniman to the meeting as "the distinguished editor of the 'Bombay Chronicle,'" referred to his deportation from India for reasons into which was not necessary to go.

Mr. Horniman, who was given a splendid reception, at the outset said that, as his deportation had been referred to by the Chairman, he might be allowed to make a further reference to the matter. He did not know th real reasons for his deportation. There ha been a statement made in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for India which was almost wholly untrue. Serious charges were made against him that he deliberately "fanned the flame" of disorder an distributed his paper free among Britis troops in order deliberately to excite disaffection and insubordination among them That charge had been specifically shown to Mr. Montagu to be untrue. Mr. Montag had known for months that he could not justify the important charges he had made against the speaker. He (the speaker) was ready any time to face any consequences for his political opinions and the expression of them But when infamous charges were made against him and were not withdrawn, when he who made them found that they were not true—he certainly resented it and would refuse to tolerate it. (Loud applause.)

Proceeding, Mr. Horniman said when he was asked to speak there that afternoon on India he chose as his title, "Our Duty to India, because, when Englishmen discussed India the first consideration present to their minds should be what was their duty, individually and generally, towards this country with its 360 million souls for whom they were responsible? They had first to enquire what was the relationship and why they were responsible? He did not propose to go elaborately into the origin of British rule in India. It could be stated briefly. They had made themselves responsible, and those who realised the grave obligations of that responsibility, in the light of modern ethics, and recognised the wrongness of the exploitation of one people for the benefit of another had to ask themselves what India had the right to demand from them. The first thing they had to do was to act on the great principles of human justice which we had fought the war, with India's help, to vindicate. They had to give India real self-determination—(cheers)—and to make sure that every Indian man and woman, was individually as free and possessed of the same human rights as the people of this country. (Cheers.) What had the British given India, on the contrary? After 150 years, more or less, of British rule, India was the poorest country in the world, the economic condition of the people was the lowest, their poverty was chronic and grinding, their misery was perennial. The speaker gave statistics regarding the agricultural and industrial classes and the middle classes, and described their conditions from personal experience and close personal study. Only about 7 per cent. of the people were literate. For 60 odd years, to go back no further, the Crown had been collecting taxes from the Indian people and administering their revenues, and that was the wretched achievement they had to show. Let them not talk the "blessings of British rule," but think of the failures. Not that he wanted to attack British rule *qua* British. The results would have been, more or less, the same, whether it had been French, German, or American rule. It was foreign exploitation of one people by another that was morally wrong and must produce such results. (Applause.)

ECONOMIC MISERY.

Proceeding, Mr. Horniman said that on th political side the British had aggravated economic misery, and the discontent arising therefrom, by giving India a Government by machinery, in which the human factor was missing—a soulless engine, driven by foreign hands, that pursued its way ruthlessly, regardless whether the people acquiesced in or passionately protested against the policies it carried out. One repressive measure after another had deprived the Indian people of that full freedom of association, speech and writing which was the elementary right of mankind. And, finally, their sacrifices in the war were rewarded by the Rowlatt legislation which assailed justice itself and took away from people the right of trial.

The speaker then described the attitude of the Indians towards the war—their great sacrifices made in the belief that the freedom they fought to gain for others would also be theirs. He asked his hearers to imagine what must have been their feelings when, at the end of the war, the Rowlatt Act, which he described at some length, was forced upon them. Was it surprising that there was a ferment and a great national protest throughout the country? That protest was a constitutional and passive one and no disorder or disturbance occurred until the Executive Authority provoked it by needless acts of aggression. The revalations of the Hunter Committee showed them the awful lengths to which the Authorities in India had gone in repressing a rebellion of which they could produce no evidence. They could not produce a tittle of evidence to justify the suggestion that there was rebellion or conspiracy to subvert the Government. They had no doubt read General Dyer's horrifying story of his massacre at Amritsar, of the innumerable other atrocities committed by Dyer and other British officers in the Punjab casting a stain on the name of Britain for which it was the duty of those in this country to atone. He asked them to read ever word of the Hunter Committee's Report an evidence when it came out and see that justice was done. (Loud applause.) That was their first duty. (Renewed applause.)

THE DUTY.

But their duty to India did not end there Those things would happen again and again and the people would be utterly crushed, an poverty and misery would not be cured unt the Government was made properly responsibl to the people. The reforms of Mr. Montag left Executive control exclusively in the hand of the Governors and their Executive Councillors, who would not be responsible to the Legislative Councils for their acts. It was no use talking of the responsibility of Parliament, when such things could happen, and Parliament remain in ignorance of them for eight months. (Hear, hear.) The only safety was in the responsibility of the Executive to the representatives of the people. (Loud applause.) Until Indians had been given guarantee of human rights and liberty and the control of their own Government for their own interest Englishmen would not have fulfilled their duty to India. (Prolonged an enthusiastic applause.)

The Chairman, in thanking the speaker said they had listened to a most interesting address which had impressed them as much by the information it gave them as by the highly judicial tone in which it had been delivered. Referring to the atrocities in the Punjab, the Chairman, speaking with great emphasis, said the Hunter Committee was sitting and the matter was, no doubt, *sub judice*, but they could not ignore the evidence of General Dyer against himself, and he was a disgrace to the uniform he wore. (Loud cheers.) What would they have said if the things done in the Punjab had been done by Prussians in France or Belgium? (Applause.) General Dyer represented a class of militarism and Imperialism which was opposed to th ideal of Empire it was their duty to follow. They wanted a commonwealth of free nations each enjoying the fullest measure of self-government, and they must strive to make India free and self-governing. (Applause.)—"India."

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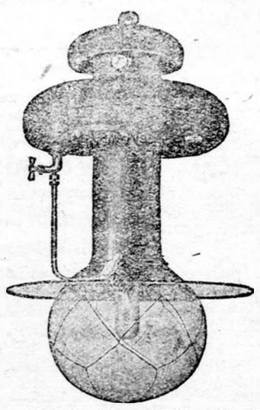

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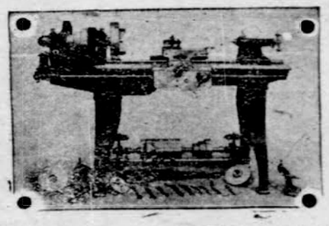

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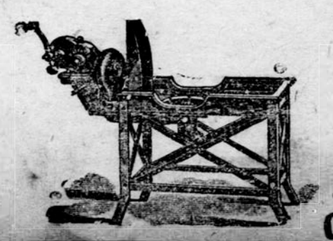

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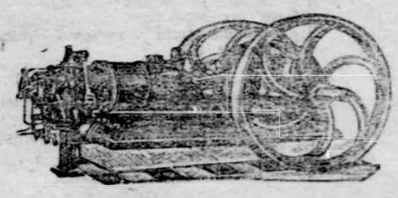

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